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29 October 1984

# China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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29 October 1984

# CHINA REPORT

## POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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GENERAL

FOREIGN MINISTRY DISCUSSES DIPLOMATIC ACHIEVEMENTS

HK021040 Beijing LIAOWANG in Chinese No 38, 17 Sep 84 pp 8-9

[Article by the PRC Foreign Ministry: "Opening Up a New Diplomatic Prospect"-- excerpted from an article entitled "China's Foreign Affairs in the Past 35 Years" carried in the book "The Brilliant Achievements," which will soon be published by the People's Press; title of excerpted article supplied by LIAOWANG editor]

[Text] Under the leadership of the CPC, the Chinese people, after a long-term arduous and outstanding struggle, second great victory in the people's democratic revolution 35 years ago. The five-star red flag of the PRC rose in the East and drew the attention of the whole world.

New China combines patriotism with internationalism, and considers this its basic starting point in handling foreign affairs. In international affairs, it pursues an independent policy, with the initiative in its own hands, adheres to principle, seeks common ground while reserving differences, defies brute force, and treats others as equals. We resolutely defend our country's independence and sovereignty, always support people of various countries in their struggle against imperialism, hegemonism, and colonialism; do our best to preserve world peace and international justice; and constantly develop friendly and cooperative relations with other countries on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence.

Through diplomatic practices in the past 35 years we have created a solemn image of New China, created external conditions increasingly favorable to our socialist economic development, and made contributions to the lofty cause of world peace and the progress of mankind.

In the past 35 years, the international situation has been turbulent and unstable, with constant small-scale wars, sharp contradictions between East and West, and aggravated contradictions between South and North. At present, the world has two major problems: One is to maintain peace, and the other is to promote development. The two are closely related and are inseparable. "Making development amid peace" is the strong desire of the Chinese people. Since the founding of the People's Republic of China, we have been working hard to build our country. We definitely need to have a durable and stable peaceful international environment. When we achieve socialist modernization in the future, we would not want to see what we have built through hard labor devastated by war. Undoubtedly "making development amid peace" is also the common wish of the people throughout the

world. In the past we had considered the realization of this wish to be the fundamental goal of China's foreign policy and made unremitting efforts to this end. In the future, we will continue to firmly do this in the same way.

China is an ancient country, but New China is still very young. In unfolding diplomatic work, this developing socialist country needs time to accumulate experience. Moreover, in the past 35 years our country has faced a turbulent, complicated, and ever-changing international situation. During the period of disorder of the "Great Cultural Revolution" in particular, it was affected by "leftist" influence. Therefore, while New China has made brilliant achievements in foreign affairs, it has also made some mistakes.

After the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, we summarized both our positive and negative experiences in diplomacy. In the spirit of seeking truth from facts, we took into consideration the changes in the international situation and our domestic work. As a result, we have made necessary and timely adjustments to our foreign policy and developed it so that it is more becoming to international practices and enables us to better implement the basic principle of our foreign policy. With our efforts in the past few years, we have opened up preliminary new diplomatic prospects. We will hold still higher the banner of independence and self-determination. In dealing with international issues, we will decide on our policy according to the right and wrong of the issues themselves. We oppose, without exception, any imperialist, hegemonic, or colonialist act, regardless of the initiator or target of such an act. As for the United States and the Soviet Union, we will neither take the so-called 'equal distance' stand nor 'play any cards.' We hope to see the two superpowers ease their tense relations, because this is conducive to world peace.

We will unequivocally regard strengthening solidarity and cooperation with the Third World as the basic stand of China's foreign policy. At the same time, we will implement still better our policy aimed at making many more friends and will exert all possible efforts to develop relations with various countries. We have further consolidated and strengthened our friendship with many countries that have long been maintaining harmonious relations with us. As for those countries that still have various differences with China, we will also strive to resolve these differences through consultations so that our mutual relations may be improved. We maintain that all nations have the right to develop relations with and accept aid from any other nation according to their own national conditions, needs, and desires, and that this will not affect our development of friendly relations with these nations. We have been more widely participating in multilateral international activities in various spheres, aimed at promoting mutual understanding and friendly cooperation among the people of the world, and have been abiding by the rules of international organizations and fulfilling our own obligations.

We have declared and unswervingly implemented our economic policy of opening to the outside world and have closely integrated our domestic economic construction with strengthening economic and technological exchanges with foreign countries. We have adopted a series of measures and achieved good results in using foreign capital, introducing advanced technology, and expanding foreign trade. Establishing special economic zones is an important step in carrying out the policy

of opening to the outside world in the economic sphere. The results of experiments in the past few years have shown that the role of these special economic zones in strengthening the economic and technological cooperation between China and foreign countries should not be underestimated. We have decided to further open 14 coastal port cities and Hainan Island and apply some of the special policies and successful experiences of the special economic zones to these places. We have also decided to provide more favorable treatments in taxation, marketing, and other aspects for foreign merchants who come to run enterprises. This is an important plan. We are determined to go forward along the road built by the policy of opening to the outside world in the economic sphere.

In the past 35 years, the Chinese people have always regarded the fulfillment of the reunification of their motherland as their sacred task, for which they have also made unremitting efforts in the sphere of foreign affairs. On the Taiwan issue, we resolutely oppose the U.S. undermining of China's sovereignty and territorial integrity and its interference in China's internal affairs. We have carried out talks with Britain on the Hong Kong issue in order to restore our exercise of sovereignty over Hong Kong in 1997 and to maintain Hong Kong's stability and prosperity during the transition period and after 1997. We have proposed the idea of 'one country with two systems,' thereby not only resolutely defending our country's sovereignty and territorial integrity, but also taking into full consideration the actual situation in Hong Kong and the interests of all parties concerned. The application of the 'one country with two systems' method for properly solving the Hong Kong issue is of tremendous significance in fulfilling the great cause of our great motherland's reunification.

While celebrating the 35th anniversary of the birth of the PRC, we feel extremely proud to see a very favorable situation in our country under which the political situation is becoming more and more stable and the economy is developing rapidly. The country's thriving, prosperous, and flourishing development has provided a favorable condition for creating a new situation on the diplomatic front. On the other hand, the new victory of international struggle has played a beneficial role in further stimulating the Chinese people's warm patriotic sentiments in fulfilling our country's great plan of four modernizations. Through the mutually supporting and successful domestic and international struggles, the Chinese people are struggling with great efforts to speed up the construction of their great socialist motherland, to safeguard world peace, and to promote the progress of mankind.

CSO: 4005/50



## GENERAL

### EUROPE FACES CHALLENGE FROM PACIFIC COUNTRIES

Beijing BAN YUE TAN [SEMIMONTHLY TALKS] in Chinese No 14, 25 Jul 84 pp 54-55

[Article by He Dalong [0149 1129 7127]: "Europe Faces the Challenge of the Pacific"]

[Text] Last December, the Planning Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Germany held a symposium on the significance of the Pacific to Europe. In April of this year, the French Association of Geopolitics also held a symposium with the title "The challenge of the Pacific: The Hope and Worry of the West." The participants in those conferences were high ranked officers of Western countries and persons from business and scientific fields. At the same time, the Western media have issued many related articles. From all this one can see that the emergence of Pacific countries has attracted attention in Western countries.

The main reason that brought Western attention to the Pacific was the rapid economic development of Pacific countries. Aibeiade Laiyin [phonetic], head of the advisory committee of the European Economic Community has listed in an article a number of facts to show that the Pacific area is emerging. His article pointed out that the western Pacific countries are the areas with the most rapid economic growth in the last 10 years: Tokyo, Hong Kong and Singapore, became international financial centers; Hong Kong is after Rotterdam, the world's second largest container port; South Korea has some of the world's best iron and steel plants and shipyards; Australia has the world's largest resource of bauxite and uranium; California, on the Pacific coast of the United States, and Japan are the most important centers of research in and production of electronic products; the size of the merchant fleet of the Pacific countries is as large as the EEC's merchant fleet; the intense competition from industrial products of Japan, Singapore and other countries and from Hong Kong, is constantly increasing and occupying a larger and larger share of the world markets, and last year secured a \$15 billion favorable balance of trade with Europe.

Laiyin's opinion is typical of that held by Western public figures. Many people have pointed out that the Pacific countries and peoples are very dynamic in their economic activities, and they are adept for learning, innovating and creating. Another important point is that they are more capable of cooperation than Europeans. In the future informational society with its highly specialized division of labor the working capacity of people in a collective depends to a large degree on the efficiency of a society.

The Pacific area is one of the world's richest areas in mineral resources, such as coal, oil, natural gas, uranium, iron, bauxite, tin, manganese, and wolfram, as well as plant and animal resources, such as rubber, cotton, rice, vegetable oils, wood and fish. Japan, Singapore and the Korean Peninsula have favorable geographical locations and also have excellent sea ports for super oil tankers and cargo ships.

The above mentioned factors provide ideal conditions for fast economic development. One estimate shows that the rate of the developing speed in the Pacific economy in the next 20 or 30 years will be higher than the average in the rest of the world.

By contrast with the Pacific, the European postwar economic miracle has already disappeared. Starting from the oil price increases after the Middle East War in 1973 the economy of Western European countries has gone downhill. During the 10 years before that year, the average annual economic increase of the EEC's countries was 4.6 percent, but the average annual increase in 10 years after that was only 2 percent.

The annual increase at the beginning of the 1980's was almost zero. This rapid economic decrease caused large unemployment. In 1968, the postwar economy's peak flourishing year, the rate of unemployment of the EEC countries was 2.3 percent, but now it is 10 percent. This year the number of unemployed people in Western Europe will reach 20 million. Relief funds for unemployed people have exerted considerable pressure on the budget of Western European countries and forced them to reduce their expenditures, thereby cutting their gigantic social welfare and other expenses. For instance, the West German government cut down its scholarships for students and subsidies for maternity, the British government laid off 600,000 civilian employees, the Spanish government decreased the pension rate from 90 to 65 percent.

The European Economic Community is also full of problems. Several top conferences could not reach an agreement on the question of the amount of British financial support to the EEC. This year's financial debt of the EEC has already reached \$1.4 billion and so far the EEC countries have not come to any solution. The economic relationships between Western Europe and other parts of the world, especially the United States and Japan, are quite strained. This was due to the fact that the annual world trade increase fell from 8 percent to almost zero. Competition for the EEC countries on the world market, which is shrinking day by day, has become stronger and stronger. These countries are accepting protectionist measures for their domestic markets.

A Western German newspaper pointed out that Western Europe, facing the challenge of the Pacific will receive the impact more strongly than the United States and the Soviet Union which border both the Pacific and the Atlantic. These two countries can deal with the challenge by shifting their domestic emphasis, but Western Europe cannot meet this new situation with any internal regulation.



Some European public figure pointed out that Western Europe, which is facing a new trend in world economic development, must work out a policy with foresight. It should make larger investments in exports and stimulate its export by establishing more sales branches and more repair shops. It must also research political, cultural, economic and technical questions on the Pacific countries, train a large group of Pacific area specialists in a more active and planned way; it's economic organizations should also look more to Pacific area, etc.

The above mentioned situation suggests that Europe has already recognized its own decline and the challenge from the Pacific countries. Whether the measures they take can be successful will be proven in the future.

12715

CSO: 4005/840

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

BRIEFS

ENVOY IN EGYPT--Egyptian President Mubarak received in Cairo yesterday Ding Guoyu, outgoing Chinese ambassador to Egypt. Mubarak highly acclaimed the friendly relations and cooperation between Egypt and China. He said that he had special feelings toward China because he had visited China on three occasions. [Text]  
[Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 8 Oct 84]

CSO: 4005/69

## NATIONAL AFFAIRS

### ZHAO DISCUSSES ECONOMIC RESTRUCTURING, REFORM

OW021042 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1206 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Text] Beijing, 29 Sep (XINHUA)--State Council Premier Zhao Ziyang said: The reform in China's rural and urban areas and in the scientific and technological and educational fields should give expression to two characteristics of Chinese socialism, namely, all enterprises and organizations should be full of vigor and vitality, and people's talent should be brought into full play. These are the starting point and the objective of our reform. He said: China's continuing restructuring is assured of success as shown by practice.

Premier Zhao Ziyang made this remark at a meeting this morning at the Great Hall of the People with more than 90 foreign scholars and experts of Chinese origin who have come to attend celebrations of the 35th anniversary of the founding of the country. Also present at the meeting were Wan Li, Yao Yilin, Fang Yi, Zhang Jingfu, and other leaders.

Zhao Ziyang said: The 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, scheduled for next month, will adopt a document on China's economic restructuring, which will reflect the blueprint of China's economic reforms. This historic document will give great impetus to the Chinese economy.

On the current national construction, Zhao Ziyang said: The problem facing us is a shortage of qualified personnel rather than that of funds. He said: Outstanding problems in the scientific and technological field concern, first, policies on science and technology and technological system. The key to the former lies in implementing policies, because the problem of leadership has been basically solved. However, we are still in the process of seeking ways to reform the scientific and technological system. Once those two problems are solved, a large crop of talents will come forth.

Zhao Ziyang listed three conditions for China to become strong and prosperous:

First is to rely on the efforts of the Chinese people. The Chinese are brave, hardworking conscientious people with discipline. They have exerted great efforts toward national construction in the past 35 years and will continue to do so from now on.

Second is to rely on correct leadership, that is, correct policies, of the party and the government. Although we have made quite a few mistakes in the past 35 years, our basic orientation and policies have always been correct, otherwise it would have been impossible to score such great achievements in the past 35 years. The most important thing is that we have both positive experiences and negative lessons. In our approach to problems, we always proceed from peace, improvement of people's living standards, and a flourishing China. We adopt all policies that conform to those requirements and abandon all that do not. We are not bound by any mode, convention, or rule. Herein lies the great significance of the policy of emancipating the mind and seeking truth from facts, which was put forth by the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. For that reason, policies formulated since the convening of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee have received popular support and achieved good results. Some people worry about whether current policies will continue. That should be decided on the basis of whether or not a policy is correct. The criterion for judging the correctness of a policy is to see if it helps promote the development of productive forces. From now on, we will encounter fewer setbacks. However, without the setbacks we have encountered in the past 35 years, it would have been impossible to achieve understanding today. A wise person should be able to sum up experience in good time and learn lessons from it.

Third is to strive for a durable peaceful international environment. China pursues an independent peaceful foreign policy. We shall work to safeguard world peace together with all peace-loving countries and people.

Zhao Ziyang extended a warm welcome to the foreign scholars and experts of Chinese origin and praised their contribution to the cause of reinvigorating China and reunifying the motherland. He said: All who are present today are either old friends or new acquaintances. Although each has a different nationality and different accent of his native place, we are all descendants of the Yan and Huang emperors and share the same roots. All cherish the memory of their native places and share the common wish that this country with an ancient civilization will prosper. Because of this common wish, you have traveled across the oceans and gathered in Beijing from all areas. He asked the scholars and experts for their suggestions and opinions on the reform of China's scientific and technological system as well as on the training of qualified personnel.

CSO: 4005/35

## NATIONAL AFFAIRS

### WOMEN'S FEDERATION LEADER ON PLACE IN NEW CHINA

OW251236 Beijing XINHUA in English 1216 GMT 25 Sep 84

[Text] Beijing, 25 Sep (XINHUA)--Chinese women are now standing on a par with men in all activities, political, economic and social as well as in the family, erasing their past image as simply filial daughters, obedient wives and devoted mothers, said Zhang Guoying, vice-chairman of the All-China Women's Federation on the eve of the 35th anniversary of the founding of new China.

She said that women workers and employees totalled 42 million in 1983, or 36.5 percent of the national payroll, as compared with only 600,000 or 7.5 percent in 1949. Many jobs inaccessible to women before liberation are now routinely done by women. They work as factory hands and engineers, as well as directors and managers in many major projects and plants. They will continue to play an important part in these fields. According to regulations on labor protection, women receive special attention and care. The government and enterprises pay special attention not to let women do the kind of work detrimental to their health.

Women are also active in scientific research and technical activities; 32.8 percent of China's total science and technical personnel are women. Eighty percent of the employees in light industries, finance and trade are women, she said. Some 57.4 percent of the technical personnel in medical and public health work are also women, she added.

In the countryside, 150 million women working in agriculture are an important impetus to economic development. The production responsibility system provides them with the opportunity to select the work best suited to them, thus bringing them greater incomes and respect from their menfolk.

Chinese women, she said, also take an active part in political activities. Ninety-five percent of Chinese women went to the election polls and 21.2 percent of the deputies elected to the Sixth National People's Congress are women. About the same percentage of women deputies are elected to county level posts. In Sichuan Province there are 147 women county heads and deputy county heads, and Shanghai's 20 counties, have 17 women heads and deputy heads. There are also a woman state councillor, women ministers, as well as leaders in various government posts.

Women's rights are protected by the Chinese constitution which explicitly stipulates women's equality with men in all aspects of life--political, economic, cultural, social and family. The Chinese marriage law also protects women and

children. However, the woman leader said, a drawback for Chinese women is their educational level. The higher the institute, the lower percentage of women students. In primary schools, girls comprise 43 percent, and this percentage dwindles to 26.2 percent in colleges. In adult education, women are often handicapped by household chores. Of the 11 million workers attending adult education courses organized by trade unions, only three million are women. The government and society at large are now working to lighten women's responsibility for child caring and housework.

CSO: 4000/7

## NATIONAL AFFAIRS

### EFFECTS OF RESPONSIBILITY SYSTEM ON PARTY LEADERSHIP EXAMINED

Beijing BAN YUE TAN [SEMIMONTHLY TALKS] in Chinese No 14, 25 Jul 84  
pp 18-19

[Article by Chen Ri [7115 2480]: "Factory Director Responsibility System Will Not Weaken Party Leadership"]

[Text] The fact that in state-oriented enterprises the factory director (manager) responsibility system under party committee leadership has been changed into a factory director (manager) responsibility system is one of the important aspects of city economic reformation. Some comrades do not understand this important change and even to a certain degree may be wary of it. They say: "How can it embody the leadership of the party since a party secretary is not in charge of productive activities and of personnel affairs?" Some party secretaries hold that since the factory director responsible system went into effect, they don't have much to do and feel almost unemployed. In other words, does the factory director responsibility system weaken party leadership?

Party leadership is the core of the four basic principles. This is clearly stipulated by the constitution and there is no exception for state-operated enterprises. Under the factory director responsibility system the state entrusts the director with full responsibility for the command of production and management. The party committee in an enterprise exercises its leadership mainly in political affairs and plays the role of guarantor and supervisor. Concretely, the main responsibility of a party committee in an enterprise is to assure that the party's line, guiding principle and policy are being put into effect, to assure that the production and management of an enterprise are going in a socialist direction, to assure that ideological and political education among party members, workers and employees take place in connection with economic work and to assure that cadres in the enterprises observe law and order.

Since the liberation of the country the leading system of state-operated enterprises of our country has been changed many times. Owing to the influence of "leftist" ideology, "centralized leadership" was excessively emphasized, thus "putting politics in the prominent position," so the party committee in an enterprise took care of everything, large or small. The party committee planned production, assigned cadres and workers, distributed bonuses, issued



rooms, maintained workers' dining rooms, managed child care centers, looked for positions for graduating teenagers, worried about family planning and so on and so forth. In short, everything had to be discussed by the party committee and approved by the party secretary. In an enterprise there was no difference between the party organization and the enterprise's administration, and the party simply took over the administration.

Because the party committee monopolized everything in administration and the enterprise's director had a title but no power, the party committee did things that it was not supposed to do or did not do properly the things that it was supposed to do. Last year the Fuzhou Paper Mill and 8 other factories held 203 party committee meetings and discussed 220 questions. Among these questions only 6.8 percent were about ideological and political questions. Some party committee secretaries said: "We ploughed the fields of others and let our own go to waste." The result was that the party committee took care of everything and could not strengthen the party leadership but weakened it.

The factory director responsibility system is favorable for determining the function and power of the director and the party committee, and lets them do their duties clearly and run the enterprise in cooperation and successfully. The party committee separated from everyday administrative affairs, can concentrate its energy in fulfilling party work in accordance with the stipulations of the party constitution and can exercise its successful leadership in the enterprise. Thus the leadership of the party in the enterprises will be enormously strengthened. In view of this, how can it be said that the party leadership is weakened?

As for the fact that some party secretaries feel themselves without much to do, they may not be familiar with the duties of an enterprise's party secretary. The party secretary of an enterprise principally does ideological-political work and handles party affairs. Since the state assigned the full right of commanding production and managing the enterprise to the factory director, the director should be fully responsible for the economic benefits of enterprise. The party secretary is not supposed to be involved in the everyday production-management work of the director. The secretary of the party committee must enthusiastically support the factory director and let him exercise boldly his authority in accordance with state policies and decrees. However, if a director went against a policy or a decree, the party committee has the right to supervise and to exercise its political leadership function in an enterprise.

The factory director responsibility system is necessary because of the current situation and the four modernizations of the construction of the country. Modern production by an enterprise requires highly concentrated administrative leadership and a powerful system of managing production. Only this way allows the organization of normal, orderly work, increases economic benefits and assures the integration of the interests of the state, the enterprise and the workers and employees. Facing this new situation, the party secretaries of the enterprises must ideologically adopt this change, break old rules and old ideology and be able to learn to do successful party work in an enterprise.



## NATIONAL AFFAIRS

### SYMPOSIUM ON PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION HELD

Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 30 Aug 84 p 1

[Article by Qiu Ting [8002 2185]: "Promote the Scientific Transformation, Legalization and Modernization of Public Administration"]

[Text] In order to propel forward the study of public administration and to promote the scientific transformation, legalization and modernization of our nation's public administration, from 20 to 27 August the general office of the State Council and the Ministry of Labor and Personnel convened at Jilin a symposium on the study of public administration. Sanctioned by the State Council, the symposium was the first of its kind since the founding of the PRC. At the symposium the significance, guiding ideology, and ways and means of developing the study of public administration were discussed, and the problems that require studying were made clear.

Attending the symposium were 80 administrative cadres and theoretical workers from the party Central Committee, the departments concerned of the State Council and some provinces and municipalities. Li Hao [2621 3493], deputy secretary general of the State Council, Jiao Shanmin [3542 0810 3046], Deputy Minister of Labor and Personnel, and Zhao Xiu [6392 0208], governor of Jilin province, were present at the symposium and they delivered speeches.

From the aspects of historical experiences, real needs and so forth, the participating practice and theory workers expounded on the necessity, importance and urgency of developing the study of public administration, and they recognized that great importance must be attached to the study of this science. At the symposium it was pointed out that public administration is the study of the state's administrative laws, and that it is a very practical applied science. Its scope is wide-ranging, touching upon the administration, as well as administrative legislation of the institutions, personnel strength, handling of personnel matters and financial administration of state organizations, etc.

It was pointed out at the symposium that the study of our nation's public administration must take as its guide Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought, our nation's public administration experience since the founding of the PRC must be systematically summarized, thorough investigations and studies must be made, and the effective, advanced experience gained from reform must promptly

be summarized. Attention must be paid to combining the achievements in scientific research with the incorporation into the national conditions of the useful experience of public administration in foreign countries, and a socialist public administration system that possesses Chinese characteristics must gradually be established. Particular emphasis must presently be placed on studying the state's management of the economic sphere, and what especially must be studied is how the state's public administration approaches the problems of reforming the economic system, opening to the outside world, and strengthening administrative legislation. The reform of the personnel system is the key of public administration, and efforts should be made in carrying out the study of that reform.

At the symposium it was emphasized that in developing the study of public administration, particular attention must be paid to the linking of theory with practice with adherence to the principle of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend." What is especially required is the close cooperation among the practical and theoretical workers. At the symposium it was put forward that conditions must be actively created for establishing nationwide public administration research organizations, and that to disseminate public administration various forms must be adopted (including academic publications). The participating comrades proposed that as early as possible state public administration colleges be founded in order to speed up the training of public administration personnel. It was hoped that this symposium would draw the attention of each field to the study of public administration, and the hope was also expressed that the people's governments of each province, municipality and autonomous region will strengthen their leadership and make new breakthroughs in the study of our nation's public administration.

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CSO: 4005/821

## NATIONAL AFFAIRS

### HESITANCY TO NEGATE CULTURAL REVOLUTION SCORED

Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 5 Aug 84 p 1

[Article: "Will the Complete Negation of the 'Cultural Revolution' Bring About New Contradictions?"]

[Text] There are people who say that if the tragedy of the "Cultural Revolution" were played out 8 years ago, is it now necessary to bring up its negation? Would this not once again call to mind events from the "Cultural Revolution" that people have already forgotten? Would this not bring about new contradictions? Objective facts inform us that although the "Cultural Revolution" ended some time ago, the pernicious influence and effects of the "Left" are far from having been eliminated. To this day some people are still embracing those "Leftist" things of the "Cultural Revolution," and they are still around to interfere with the implementation of the party lines, principles and policies since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th party Central Committee. Some people fervently hope to launch the so-called "political movements," and at every turn try to raise things to the higher plane of principle and two-line struggle. In their eyes, for instance, this party consolidation will not attack people, will not arrest people, little "momentum" will be built up, and the so-called "mass movements" will not be launched. Thus, their craving will not be satisfied, and the problem cannot be considered to be resolved. There are some people who made serious mistakes during the "Cultural Revolution." Once they come upon problems from the "Cultural Revolution" in the midst of consolidating the party, they will defend it in a round about way, and some will even brazenly speak of it in glowing terms. To this day some people still persist in taking factionalist stands, and they continue to vie to see which faction is better. They draw factional lines, interfere with the work of clearing out the "three types of people," and are hindering the smooth implementation of each item of the party consolidation work, economic reform, etc. Such instances explain that although the disastrous "Cultural Revolution" has already become history, there are some people who still have not totally negated it in their thoughts and feelings. Thus, it is utterly essential that at present a period of time be set, the "Historical Resolution" of the Sixth Plenary Session of the 11th party Central Committee and other relevant party documents should be earnestly studied, understanding should be further deepened, common understanding should be reached, and the "Cultural Revolution" should be completely negated.

As for those people who are anxious that negating the "Cultural Revolution" will lead to new contradictions, there is no need for them to fear. On the contrary, only by completely negating the "Cultural Revolution" will all sorts of estrangements left over from that period be ended. Then, people's thinking will truly be united with the "Historical Resolution" of the Sixth Plenary Session of the 11th party Central Committee, and their thinking will be united with the general mission of the party and with "Ningxia wanting to be the first to stand up." This will at the least achieve the strategic goal of reaching the national average or above the level of the national average. Among some comrades the contradictions and estrangements brought about by the "Cultural Revolution" up to now still have not been resolved and ended. This is not a question of calling to mind events from the past, but is one of objective existence. The problems left over from the "Cultural Revolution" will truly and properly be resolved only when the problem of completely negating the "Cultural Revolution" has been made clear, and then the enthusiasm of the vast party members and masses will be further aroused so they can make new breakthroughs in Ningxia's work.

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CSO: 4005/821

## NATIONAL AFFAIRS

### EDUCATIONAL REFORM IN LINE WITH NATIONAL CONDITIONS URGED

Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 30 Jul 84 p 4

[Article by Mao Tingmin [3029 1694 3787] and Gao Zhi [7559 1807]: "Educational Reform and Basic National Conditions"]

[Text] In handling any matter, basic national conditions must be studied, and we must be realistic about those actual conditions. Carrying out educational reform is no exception. We believe that to carry out the current educational reform the following basic national conditions must be seriously studied:

1. Leadership of the CPC and the socialist system. This requires that while carrying out educational reform we must certainly adhere to the four fundamental principles, develop our educational undertakings in the direction of socialism under the party's leadership, and train qualified personnel who are both red and expert.
2. Of our nation's population of 1 billion people, 800 million are peasants. This, then, requires that while carrying out educational reform we must properly resolve the problems of serving those 800 million peasants. We must adapt to the conditions where production responsibility systems will be put into effect in rural areas and where qualified personnel are required for the vast peasants' scientific farming. We must reform the secondary school educational structure, and set up and improve as many as possible of the agricultural vocational schools. In order to push forward the transformation from traditional to modern farming, and to implement the Central Committee's policy for enabling the people to be prosperous, a large group of workers should be trained for the rural areas who are conscientious, educated, and who have the technical know-how for scientific farming.
3. Our nation's industrial and agricultural level of production is rather low; it has a poor foundation to start with. The state has limited financial resources that can be put into educational undertakings. Thus, to carry out educational reform it will be advantageous to bring fully into play the enthusiasm of the state, collectives and individuals in each aspect of running the schools, and to seek effectively all people, wealth and material resources and conscientiously form a new phase of universal elementary, and even junior middle school education.
4. The educational undertakings of each of our nationalities in each province, municipality and autonomous region develop very unevenly. This stipulates that we cannot demand one standard while carrying out educational reform in each region, and that the substance of the reform cannot be caught up in "arbitrary uniformity." However, for this

reason each region cannot go its own way. The principles for educational reform should be consistent, namely, that they will be advantageous to implementing the party's policy for education in an all-round way, be geared to the needs of all students, and will enable those who receive an education to develop morally, intellectually and physically. 5. In the more than 30 years since the founding of the PRC, the development of our nation's educational undertakings has had both experiences and lessons. In carrying out educational reform we cannot blindly and indiscriminately copy some "reform" experiences from past historical periods. We must divide into two the experiences of the past. This requires that the reformers must handle matters according to the laws of education and seriously study and explore the modern advances in educational theory and the science of education, thereby adding to the achievements of the past development of educational undertakings while bearing in mind the lessons of failure. They especially cannot again bring up that set of "leftist" things of "raising a great hue and cry" and engaging in formalism. 6. Our nation has an age-old cultural tradition, yet there is also much feudal dross. While teaching materials for the educational reform are being compiled, particular attention must be paid to carrying forward with discrimination the nationalistic and democratic essence of the traditional culture of our Chinese nation, and to rejecting its feudal dross. We must negate the "Great Cultural Revolution," and while carrying out educational reform we must completely negate the total denial of our national culture during the period of the "Cultural Revolution" and the total denial of education for 17 years. However, dross must really be rejected from a part of the national culture, and the mistakes in the past educational process must be corrected. 7. Our nation's territory is vast and rich in resources. Many of the natural resources have not yet been utilized, and precious mineral deposits remain to be exploited. Our nation already has implemented the policies of opening to the outside world and engaging in domestic economic activities. Education must "face modernization, face the world, and face the future," which is to say that from the goals of the guiding ideology for handling education and training qualified personnel all the way to the content of teaching materials and the measures and methods of teaching, a systematic, bold reform must be carried out. So long as the educational reform in Ningxia seriously handles matters according to national and regional conditions, we surely will be able to make a completely new breakthrough.

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CSO: 4005/821



## NATIONAL AFFAIRS

### EDUCATIONAL MATERIALS IN HIGHER EDUCATION DIVERSIFIED

Beijing ZHONGGUO JIAOYU BAO in Chinese 14 Jul 84 p 1

[Report by staff reporter Chen Zhongyuan [7115 0022 0526]: "He Dongchang Proposes Diversification of Educational Materials for Schools of Higher Education at the Symposium on Educational Materials for Schools of Higher Education. In the Spirit of Reform, Let Us Direct Our Efforts Toward a Higher Level of Ideological, Scientific, Inspirational Content and Greater Pedagogic Usefulness in Our Educational Materials"]

[Text] To have our higher education geared to the needs of the modern world and of the future and to nurture high-level specialists who are both red and expert, the development of educational materials for our schools of higher education must proceed in the spirit of reform and become more diversified. We must study the educational materials of various other countries, adopt whatever is useful and shape it into our own characteristic forms. Our efforts must be directed toward a higher level of ideological, scientific, inspirational content of our educational materials, to suit the trend toward advancement in our national affairs and to be of greater pedagogic usefulness. The educational materials for basic courses should with regard to basic requirements be appropriately unified. However, a variety of styles should be encouraged for educational materials, course outlines and reference books, and encouragement rewards should be given to educational materials that have proven their excellence in actual teaching practice or that are of a high scientific level.

These were the proposals put forward by Minister of Education He Dongchang [0149 2639 2490] on 9 July at the Symposium on Educational Materials for Schools of Higher Education to commemorate the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Higher Educational Materials Publishing House.

Since its establishment in 1954, the said publishing house, in combination with or separate from the People's Educational Publishing House, has travelled a tortuous road. Whether in the early years of its establishment, when it published translations of Soviet educational materials and provided

educational materials for universities where nothing at all had existed before or whether in the early 1960's during the process of compiling our own teaching materials, especially following the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee when great energy was expended on developing educational materials, the Higher Educational Materials Publishing House has accomplished remarkable achievements. In these 30 years, the said publishing house has compiled and published over 4,300 textbooks of all types for schools of higher education and for technical secondary schools, issued in 350 million volumes. It has at present ten or so education materials editorial committees of almost 1,000 specialists and professors, constituting a main force for the development of educational materials for schools of higher education.

Yan Jici [0917 3444 1964], vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, Vice Ministers of Education Huang Xinbai [7806 6580 4101], Zhang Wensong [1728 2429 2646] and Peng Peiyun [1756 3805 7189], Pu Tongxiu [3184 6639 0208], vice chairman of the National Administrative Commission for Staff and Workers Education, several presidents of institutions of higher learning in the capital, specialists and professors attended the symposium.

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QND: 4695/343



## NATIONAL AFFAIRS

### EDUCATION MINISTER ON EXCHANGE STUDENT PROGRAM

OW211407 Beijing XINHUA in English 1328 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] Beijing, 21 Sep (XINHUA)--China has sent more than 20,000 students abroad in the past six years, while receiving over 6,100 foreign students between 1973 and 1983, according to Minister of Education He Dongchang.

In an article carried in today's PEOPLE'S DAILY, he said exchanges with foreign countries have played an important part in promoting Chinese education.

The exchanges have mainly involved imports of advanced technology and equipment for teaching, scientific research and training, establishing ties with educational and academic organizations overseas, bringing foreign students to study in China, and providing educational assistance to the Third World countries.

China began promoting exchanges in education not long after the establishment of the People's Republic, he said.

The exchanges developed rapidly after the country's opening to the outside world, he added. More than 10,000 Chinese students who went abroad after 1978 had completed their studies and returned home.

From 1978 to 1983, more than 2,000 foreign teachers were invited to lecture in colleges and universities under the Ministry of Education. Over 900 lecturers were sent abroad in exchange. More than 700 foreign teachers are now working in 187 colleges and universities in China, he noted.

Relations were also established between 150 Chinese and 250 foreign colleges and universities.

More exchanges of students will be held, and exchanges of academic information and research results improved, he promised.

Educational exchanges will be more extensive in China's special economic zones and development areas, he added.

CSO: 4000/7

## NATIONAL AFFAIRS

### NATIONALITIES' GAINS SINCE 1949 PROFILED

OW220742 Beijing XINHUA in English 0719 GMT 22 Sep 84

["China's Nationalities Full Partners--37th of the National Day Focus Series"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, 22 Sep (XINHUA)--A closer relationship marked by equality, unity and mutual help has been formed among China's 56 nationalities since new China was founded in 1949.

China has 55 minority nationalities, numbering more than 67 million and making up 6.7 percent of the total population of the country.

Led by the Chinese Communist Party, the ethnic minorities freed themselves from exploitation soon after new China was founded, and have since enjoyed political, economic and cultural rights on equal footing with the majority "Han" Chinese.

Of 2,978 deputies to the Sixth National People's Congress (NPC) in 1983, there were 405 from minority nationalities, constituting 13.5 percent of the total. The smallest ethnic minorities--the Hezhen and Lhoba--each having less than 2,000 people, also have their own representatives in the NPC.

China has established five autonomous regions, 31 autonomous prefectures, 83 autonomous counties and more than 800 autonomous townships. All these areas are run by local minorities.

China promulgated its first law on regional autonomy for ethnic minorities in June, to go into effect on 1 October this year.

Over the past 35 years, 11 institutes for minority people have been set up and the number of minority students has now topped 1.1 million.

In addition, the country has trained more than 1 million minority cadres.

Statistics from the State Nationalities Affairs Commission show that in 1983 there were 34 radio stations, 556 cultural centers, 407 libraries and more than 28,800 medical centers in the autonomous areas.

China has published in minority languages 33.58 million books, 74 types of magazines and 140 million copies of newspapers. The volume shows a 30-fold increase in the past three decades.

To promote economic and cultural development in the minority areas, the state allocated more than 83 billion yuan (about 35 billion U.S. dollars) between 1950 to 1983.

Over the past 35 years, the industrial and agricultural production in autonomous areas has increased every year at an average rate of 7.6 percent. In 1983 their total industrial and agricultural output value topped 62.07 billion yuan (about 25.86 billion U.S. dollars), 11.5 times more than in 1949.

Surveys of China's five autonomous regions including Inner Mongolia, Xinjiang and Tibet last year showed that the average annual income of peasants and herds-men reached 200-300 yuan, whereas in Rutog County in Tibet and Mardo County in Qinghai Province the average per capita income reached 478 yuan, 100 yuan more than the national average income.

To improve communications in these mainly remote areas, 12,000 kilometers of railways and 230,000 kilometers of highways have been built over the past 35 years.

CSO: 4000/7

## NATIONAL AFFAIRS

### RENMIN RIBAO ON NATIONALITIES AREAS DEVELOPMENT

HK241313 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 21 Sep 84 p 1

["Facts and Figures" column based on materials provided by the State Nationalities Affairs Commission: "The Economy and Culture in Minority Nationalities Areas Are Developing"]

[Text] Over the past 35 years, and since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee in particular, there has been great development in the economy and culture of minority nationalities areas due to the implementation of a series of party and state policies on developing the economy of minority nationalities areas. In 1983, the gross industrial and agricultural output value of nationalities autonomous areas throughout the country amounted to 62.07 billion yuan (calculated according to 1980 prices and similarly hereinafter), 12.5 times that in 1949 (calculated according to comparable prices). Great changes have taken place in the economic structure of nationalities autonomous areas. The proportion of industrial output value to gross industrial and agricultural output value rose from 14.8 percent in 1949 to 51 percent in 1983. In 1983, the gross agricultural output value of nationalities autonomous areas throughout the country amounted to 30.39 billion yuan, a 400-percent increase over 1949. The output of grain, cotton, and other important industrial crops hit a new high. The output of grain was 80.53 billion jin, a 250-percent increase over 1949. The output of cotton was 3.367 million dan, 16.5 times that in 1949. The number of livestock at the end of the year was 180 million head, a 340-percent increase over 1949. Now 37,000 mainly small and medium-sized industrial enterprises have been built in nationalities autonomous areas. In 1983, the gross industrial output value of nationalities autonomous areas throughout the country amounted to 31.68 billion yuan, 57 times that in 1949. Generated electricity reached 23.93 billion kilowatt-hours, 299 times the amount of electricity generated in 1952. The output of raw coal was 65.208 million tons, 36.6 times the output in 1952. The output of crude oil was 6.724 million tons, 129 times the output in 1952. The output of cloth was 530 million meters, a 1400 percent increase over 1952. Nationalities autonomous areas have also witnessed great development in commerce, communications, and posts and telecommunications.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the party and state have adopted a series of policies and measures with regard to developing cultural and educational undertakings in minority nationalities areas. Now there are 10 nationalities colleges, and the Dongbei Nationalities College and the Xibei No 2 Nationalities College are being built. By the end of 1983, there were 76 institutions of higher learning in nationalities autonomous areas throughout

the country, and nationalities classes are being arranged in institutions of higher learning in the interior. In 1983, there were 59,600 minority nationalities students, 20.6 times the number of minority nationalities students in 1952; and 8.129 million minority nationalities primary school pupils, a 450-percent increase over 1952. In 1983, there were 2,327 kinds of books published in minority nationalities characters, the total number of books being 33.58 million. There were 74 kinds of magazines published in minority nationalities characters, the total number of magazines being 6.16 million. Various autonomous regions have built their own science institutes and research departments, and many autonomous prefectures and counties have established their own research organs. In 1983, there were 28,800 health organizations in nationalities autonomous areas throughout the country, 79.8 times as many as in 1949. Of the total, hospitals numbered 11,349, a 4800-percent increase over 1949. There were 387,700 health professionals (of whom 169,141 were doctors), 109.8 times as many as in 1949. There has been development in traditional medical science in minority nationalities areas, and minority nationalities literature and art is thriving.

CSO: 4005/35

## NATIONAL AFFAIRS

### ULANHU TELEVISION SPEECH ON PROSPERITY OF NATIONALITIES

HK290710 Beijing Television Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Sep 84

["Television speech" by Ulanhu: "Strive for the Common Prosperity of Various Nationalities"--live]

[Text] Comrades and friends,

The unified and multinational People's Republic of China is greeting its 35th National Day with a proper sense of pride. I hereby extend my warm holiday greetings to people of various nationalities throughout the country.

Over the past 35 years, people of various nationalities in China, under the leadership of the CPC, have been striving for the transformation and construction of their common motherland, and have ended the state of [words indistinct]

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, we have succeeded in bringing order out of chaos, and our work for nationalities has been progressing in a healthy way. The CPC Central Committee has attached importance to nationality work. On the basis of investigations and studies, the central responsible comrades first of all put forth the proposals of relaxing policies in the regions inhabited by minority nationalities, lightening the burdens of the masses, working out policies for production in light of practical conditions, adopting measures so that the masses can exercise their autonomous power, and formulating a series of important strategic decisions for the unity of nationalities. The party is sincerely supported by people of various nationalities.

Over the past 35 years, and since the convening of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee in particular, tremendous successes have been scored in construction in the regions inhabited by minority nationalities. In light of local conditions, these regions have successively fulfilled the task of democratic reforms and socialist transformation. They have exerted vigorous effort to carry out economic and cultural construction. Some minority nationalities have bypassed several stages of social development, and have embarked on the common prosperous socialist path. By the end of 1983, the total industrial and agricultural output value in the regions of minority nationalities throughout the country was 12.5 times as much as that in 1955. The number of university students in 1983 was 28 times as much as that in 1955. The number of secondary students

in 1983 was 42 times as much as that in 1955. A cadre contingent of minority nationalities consisting of 1.2 million people has been established in the country. These talented people are responsible for political work, scientific and technical undertakings, education, public health, and others. Following the enforcement of the PRC autonomous law for the regions of minority nationalities as of National Day this year, socialist modernization programs in the autonomous regions of minority nationalities will surely be promoted.

In the new historical period, our party and country will further unite with people of various nationalities throughout the country, rely on our efforts, work hard and perseveringly, and gradually realize the modernization of industry, agriculture, national defense, and science and technology. In such a way we will build our country into a socialist power with a high level of civilization and democracy. Due to objective conditions and historical reasons, economic and cultural development in the minority nationality regions is still comparatively backward. The key to realizing the common development and prosperity of various nationalities lies in grasping the following three important points:

1. We should speed up economic construction in minority nationality areas. We should adopt special policies and guiding principles in light of the characteristics in the regions of minority nationalities, take flexible steps and methods, and organize our work in a more flexible way. We should develop the economy, carry out structural reforms, and give full play to the initiative and creativity of the people of various nationalities. We should develop the economy and fully exploit the relevant natural resources in the cities and provinces as well as regions of minority nationalities. We should promote their economic scientific and technical cooperation in many and varied forms.
2. We should develop cultural and educational undertakings, education in particular.
3. We should exert more efforts to train more cadres of minority nationalities, especially talented personnel for specialized fields such as science, technology, management and so forth.

Comrades and friends, while doing work for nationalities in the future, we should stick to the ideological line of seeking truth from facts and proceeding from realities. We should understand and admit salient features, and do things according to salient features. In such a way we will effectively promote the modernization programs in the minority nationality regions and realize the common prosperity of various nationalities.

CSO: 4005/35



## NATIONAL AFFAIRS

### EFFORTS TO STRENGTHEN 'MULTI-NATIONAL COUNTRY' VIEWED

OW211642 Beijing XINHUA in English 0846 GMT 21 Sep 84

["PRC: China Strengthens National Unity"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, 21 Sep (XINHUA)--Programs dealing with minority nationalities' customs and economic development have been broadcast by radio and television to millions of Chinese people in recent years as part of China's efforts to strengthen the unity of the multi-national country.

Except for the Han nationality, China has 55 minority nationalities with a population of more than 67 million, constituting 6.7 percent of the nation's total.

During the past 35 years China has made painstaking efforts to clear up misunderstandings among nationalities left over by history due to oppression by the feudal authorities, and promote cultural and economic exchanges among them. The efforts include:

- sending work teams, trading teams and medical teams soon after new China was founded in 1949 to minority areas to help the local people solve difficulties in production and daily life;

- establishing five autonomous regions, 31 autonomous prefectures and 83 autonomous counties in minority communities to ensure the rights of minority people to handle their own affairs;

- providing financial aid and practicing relaxed economic policies to promote minority areas' economic development;

- helping minority people use and develop their written languages;

- running 11 institutes for minority nationalities and training more than 1 million minority cadres;

- organizing visits to the capital and other parts of China by minority people every year and holding exhibitions frequently on minority nationalities.

Statistics from the State Nationalities Affairs Commission show that in 1983 the total industrial and agricultural output value of all the autonomous areas topped 62.07 billion yuan (about 25.86 billion U.S. dollars), 12.5 times that of 1949.



An official of the State Nationalities Affairs Commission said that now all of China's nationalities are living in harmony, which is one of the important factors leading to China's stability and unity.

Yet he also confessed that due to oppression and unbalanced development in old China de facto inequality in economic and cultural development still existed among different nationalities.

"To help the minority people catch up with the level of the Han nationality and make all the nationalities prosper still remain major tasks for us in the socialist period," he said.

He added that in recent years, along with the development of the economy, disputes sometimes occurred between the Han people and the minorities and between the minorities themselves.

"When disputes arise, cadres of each nationality do ideological work among their own people until the two sides are reconciled," he said.

Governments at different levels sometimes are also involved in mediation, he said. Last year, Tibetans in the area bordering Sichuan, Gansu and Tibet contended over pasture land. The related departments under the State Council, the State Nationalities Affairs Commission and the Ministry of Civil Affairs formed a work group to do the mediation work. After several weeks' efforts, the three made mutual concessions and an agreement was reached.

New efforts have been made to promote national unity in recent years. Opposing Han chauvinism and local-nationality chauvinism has been written into the "Law of Regional Autonomy for Minority Nationalities" adopted last June at the second session of Sixth National People's Congress.

In addition, more investment has been made in minority areas where the state develops the forest and mineral resources, and attention has been given to training more local workers and technicians.

The Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region adopted pastoral management regulations (draft) last year, stipulating that units taking over grazing land which has already been contracted to herdsmen, must pay the herdsmen compensation.

Since the top Chinese leaders Hu Yaobang, Deng Xiaoping, Zhao Ziyang, Wan Li and Hu Qili inspected most of China's minority areas in recent years to find ways to accelerate the economic development in the areas, financial aid to these areas has increased from four billion yuan in 1980 to more than five billion yuan in 1983, and herdsmen have been allowed to contract for the management of wasteland, barren hills, forests and pastures in the minority areas.

In addition, the state has organized the developed cities and provinces including Shanghai and Jiangsu to assist minority peoples with materials and technology, and specialists and scholars of China's democratic parties have also been encouraged to go to minority areas to give technical advice.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

CENTRAL COMMITTEE CIRCULAR ON AID TO POOR AREAS

OW301858 Beijing XINHUA in English 1830 GMT 30 Sep 84

[Text] Beijing, 30 Sep (XINHUA)--China will increase its investment in poor areas and exempt the poorest areas from agricultural tax for five years from 1985 as its latest move to help them shake off poverty.

In poor areas with less economic difficulties, agricultural tax will also be cut back for one to three years, according to a joint circular released by the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and the State Council.

The circular, carried in today's PEOPLE'S DAILY, calls for adopting effective measures to help the tens of millions of people in poorer areas get rid of their poverty as soon as possible, and bring them into the mainstream of the country's economic development.

The new policy is aimed largely at mountainous and far-flung regions as well as outlying districts where ethnic minority live in compact community.

In mandating more flexible economic policies for these areas, the circular says, local people may choose whatever methods they think suitable for their own undertakings, provided the land remains under state control. Contract terms on land leased to peasants under the responsibility system may be extended to as long as 30 years, while the terms for the rest of the country usually cover no more than 15 years.

Those peasants who contract for the management of barren mountains shall be granted terms no less than 50 years.

According to the circular, the state will also give a free hand to these areas in purchasing and sales of agricultural produce including grain, timber and bamboo, animal by-products and sideline products instead of keeping unified control over them.

In the next five years, the state will set aside funds each year for improving road and water transport facilities to stimulate the flow of commodities in these areas, the circular says.

The circular also urges measures to improve education in poorer areas. Plans should be worked out to ensure universal primary education in the backward regions, it says.

## NATIONAL AFFAIRS

### 'CHINA RECONSTRUCTS' EDITOR ON NATION'S ACHIEVEMENTS

OW290828 Beijing XINHUA in English 0728 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Text] Beijing, 29 Sep (XINHUA)--Israel Epstein, editor-in-chief of the monthly magazine CHINA RECONSTRUCTS, considered national independence "the greatest achievement" new China has made over the past 35 years, and one basis of all its other gains.

In an interview with XINHUA before the National Day of October 1, the writer and journalist who was born in Poland, worked in America and became a Chinese citizen in 1957, described the Chinese revolution in 1949 and over 100 years before that as "China's war of independence."

Epstein, also a member of the 6th National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, said the other most celebratable achievement is the "socialist aspect of the revolution."

"The national revolution could not have succeeded without the social revolution," he said.

Epstein, who first came to China around 1917 when he was only two and grew up in Tianjin, keeps a deep memory on how eight foreign powers, with troops and gunboats, occupied 80 percent of the city as concessions, while ordinary Chinese who constituted 80 percent of the total population could only huddle in the far smaller non-concession areas.

However, he said, all these things disappeared in the 35 years since 1949 and China practices a foreign policy that is "balanced and independent, not based on somebody else's policy."

Recalling the words of Sun Yat-sen, pioneer of the Chinese bourgeois democratic revolution, "China must unite all the nations that treat her as an equal," Epstein observed that every country that wants to maintain good relations with China should remember this.

"If a country forgets to treat China as an equal," he said, "it will have trouble in its relations with China."

Talking about China's advance, Epstein suggested that it be measured in three ways: The comparison between the old and the new; the distance still to be travelled; and the comparison between what has been done and what could be done in these 35 years.

Almost everything was imported in his childhood in China, he recalled, even nails and safety-matches came from abroad. But new China has built a sound agriculture and a fairly well developed industry system, and the changes are "tremendous."

Yet this is only the first step, he said. While China can rank among the first in the world in many products in terms of output, she ranks far, far lower in per capita, as China has one billion people. China has turned 80 percent of her people from illiteracy to literacy. Epstein said, while this is a great achievement, it is still shocking that "we still have 20 percent illiterates. This shows how much we should develop."

He said he believed "more could have been done than has been done "if China avoided the zigzags she experienced after 1949.

"The country has her ups and downs," he said, "but on the whole the line of development is upward. China is learning quickly from her past experience."

Apparently pleased with the country's rapid changes, Epstein said the Chinese people "have every reason to be proud of their achievements," and he felt certain that "the 40th anniversary will have more achievements to celebrate."

Epstein covered the Chinese war of resistance against Japan in the 1930s and 1940s, writing for various papers including NEW YORK TIMES and TIME. He has been working for CHINA RECONSTRUCTS since 1952 when it was founded by Soong Chingling, the late honorary chairman of the People's Republic.

As vice-president of the newly established Smedley-Strong-Snow Society of China, Epstein said he feels it "a responsibility to carry on the tradition" of the three American journalists, who came to China in the 1920s and 1930s and who presented to the whole world a true picture of the Chinese people's liberation struggle and continued to write about new China.

Epstein called them "good and objective," and emphasized that objectivity in journalism does not consist in "standing in the middle," or refusal to take sides, but in "moving forward with the objective forward movement of historical reality."

In research on the three Americans, he said, China can learn to "improve her foreign publicity and reach foreign readers and writers with an open policy which stresses the essential truths without concealing or glossing over defects and difficulties along the way."

CSO: 4000/7

## NATIONAL AFFAIRS

### LIVES OF 35 YEAR OLDS FEATURED

OW250728 Beijing XINHUA in English 0641 GMT 25 Sep 84

["Four 35-Year-Olds--Born in Same Year as People's Republic"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, 25 Sep (XINHUA)--The life stories of four 35-year-olds, a generation born in China in the same year as the People's Republic, though varying greatly, have one thing in common--a firm belief in the country's future and their essential part in it.

Following are the life stories of four 35-year-olds of today--a writer, a mill director, a lawyer and a peasant, giving a glimpse of the paths this generation has followed:

Chen Jiangong is now a successful writer, who won a prize for his short story, "Big Slanting Eyes."

When he finished middle school at 19 in 1968, he was sent to do manual labor as were millions of young people during the "Cultural Revolution."

He came from an intellectual family, and found life in the coal mine near Beijing where he was sent hard and difficult. After a day's work, he would sit and keep company with an old man who had been ordered to burn banned books. Chen read many of them well into the night.

Gradually, over the 10 years he spent as a miner, he came to know and like his workmates. He found richness and complexity in their lives, and their fearless attitude towards work. This found expression in his stories.

Now a member of the Chinese Writers' Association, Chen, who lives in Beijing, hopes to make the ordinary life of the working people of China's capital the canvas for future works.

His ambition, he said, was to deal with present daily life in Beijing as vividly as the famous Lao She presented its past.

The motto of 35-year-old Wu Qiang, now deputy director of the Beijing silk mill, is: "Don't grumble about fate. Take your life into your own hands. Put your shoulder to the wheel."

When he was assigned at 19 to work in a silk mill, he found that the work was not as simple as he had imagined. Silk threads often broke, and his fingers were not as dextrous as many other workers.

He decided he would have to do better. He supplemented the shortcomings of his hands with trying to find ways to improve the work.

His first invention was a gadget that stops the warper when the silk thread snaps. Since then he has won a dozen municipal and national prizes for the technical innovations.

He completed courses in higher mathematics, physics, laser technology, electronics, and engineering in his spare time. That enabled him to take charge of technical research in the plant. Then, in 1983, he became deputy director.

Wu said that he feels privileged to be living in this era. "By the year 2000, I will be only 50. I am sure our plant, like the rest of China, will achieve modernization by then," he said.

Li Jingqi has lived all his life in Daxing County on the southern suburbs of Beijing. He has been a production team leader for some years.

The area traditionally concentrated on raising wheat and maize, which used to bring a peasant an income of 120 yuan before the responsibility system was adopted in 1982.

The team then began to investigate other occupations to meet market demands and raise their income. They added tomatoes and watermelons for the capital. One family earned 4,000 yuan last year from their diversified production, while Li Jingqi got 7,000 yuan from his mushroom cultivation.

His first attempt at raising mushrooms failed, so he wrote to the vegetable institute of the Chinese Academy of Agricultural Science and to the Beijing Agricultural College. A professor took a personal interest in his experiments, and after receiving help and advice, he succeeded.

Li now passes on his own experience about raising mushrooms to others.

Like many other people who were born when their home town, Dehong Autonomous Prefecture of the Dai and Jingpo nationalities, in Yunnan Province, was liberated, Xian Qiuqin has never experienced the hardships of being a tenant-peasant that her father did.

Upon graduation from middle school, she had the chance to study in the Central Institute for Nationalities in the capital.

After being a broadcasting announcer for several years, she studied law and became the first woman lawyer of the Dai nationality.

Since she began work at Ruili County's Judicial Bureau in 1982, she has successfully dealt with about 40 cases including those she has been invited to handle by people from other counties.

Xian has a good command of both the Han and Dai languages.

Now she is undertaking advanced studies in the hope of becoming the first woman of the Dai nationality to obtain the title of senior lawyer.

CSO: 4000/7



## NATIONAL AFFAIRS

### FACTIONALISM UNDERMINES PARTY UNITY

Kunming YUNNAN RIBAO in Chinese 10 Aug 84 p 1

[Editorial: "Factionalism is the Corrodent for Party Unity"]

[Text] Factionalism is a product of the "cultural revolution." In the course of our party consolidation, conducting a thorough education in rejecting the "great cultural revolution" and gaining full awareness of the mistake of organizing the two rebel factions during the "cultural revolution," is extremely important for the effective elimination of factionalism and the strengthening of party spirit. Notification No 9 of the Party Consolidation Guiding Commission of the Central Committee points out: "Whatever factions have been organized, they have all come about under the guidance of the mistaken theory of 'continuous revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat' and are therefore all wrong; the talk of one faction having 'always been correct' is absolutely untenable. It is of great significance that the document from the Central Committee clearly and definitely states that the organization of any rebel faction is wrong. We are determined to conscientiously study and thoroughly grasp its spirit in the light of the actual conditions in Yunnan.

Factionalism and party spirit are incompatible like water and fire; factionalism is the corrodent of party unity. In departments and units with serious factionalism, misunderstandings between cadres and the masses are not cleared up and the two sides cannot be turned into one vigorous force, which again has an adverse effect on the way that everyone should work for the four modernizations as with one heart and one mind.

At present, every single manifestation of factionalism, whatever its nature, damages and adversely affects the unity of the party.

There are certain people, seriously affected by factionalism, who up to today refuse to acknowledge that the organization of the two rebel factions was all wrong. They always think of getting entangled in the historical old accounts and try by all kinds of arguments to contend overtly and covertly their

own superiority and own correctness. They always try to gain the upper hand for the faction to which they belonged or which they supported, in order to prevail over some other faction. The consequence is bound to be that they hurt the feelings of cadres and the masses that are of a different bent and easily stir up factionalism, with ill effects on all efforts to eliminate estrangements and to strengthen solidarity.

During the "cultural revolution" the expression was coined: "hold still a bowl of water" [treat all revolutionary mass organizations equally]. This formulation first of all recognizes that both factions are so-called "revolutionary mass organizations." It was a plot by the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques to take advantage of the internecine fighting of the two factions to usurp the party and state power. In those days it was impossible to "hold still a bowl of water." Today, we must not again use the "cultural revolution" term "hold still a bowl of water" for any one of the two parties, and even less use the term "holding still a bowl of water is impossible," in order to support the predominant position of one faction over the other. Our premise today is that we must state clearly and unequivocally that both factions are wrong. That alone will enable us to thoroughly uproot and eliminate factionalism. Trying to achieve a balance between the two factions, or have one faction dominate, will of necessity thwart all our efforts at achieving a stronger solidarity.

Judge or use cadres with an attitude of factionalism, use factionalism to make distinctions or distinguish for personal reasons, judge or employ a person by the faction he belongs to, or provide a protective umbrella for members of one's faction who have committed serious mistakes, or use factional considerations for the employment, dismissal or transfer of cadres or in organizational reforms, spreading of rumors and gossip, seeking opportunities to attack and frame somebody, all these manifestations of factionalism do harm and adversely affect party unity. This is very obvious.

Treating persons or dealing with matters out of factional sentiments, being friendly to members of the same faction, but discriminating against members of other factions, communicating everything to members of the same faction, even not stopping from divulging party secrets; then when it comes to revising wages, grade determinations and other such specific problems, the "ghost" of factionalism will start up his mischief. Wherever there is factionalism, there cannot be fairness in dealing with persons and in handling affairs,

party principles cannot be upheld and solidarity between party cadres and the masses will of course not be promoted.

Another manifestation of a kind of factionalism is the concern for one's own personal benefits and the linkage with personal feelings of gratitude or resentment deriving from the days of the "cultural revolution," as also the sharing of the same rotten habits, banding together to seek private gain, sticking together like lumps of mud, all these are also negative factors that seriously jeopardize solidarity.

In sum, although the manifestations of factionalism differ, not one of them is without harm and ill effects on party unity. The vast majority of people find factionalism hateful, and the small minority who go in for factionalism have no support among the people. Certain comrades who have fallen into the clutches of factionalism are in a state of blindness. If they will only thoroughly disavow the "cultural revolution" and truly raise their understanding, they will be able to overcome factionalism of their own free will. We must realize that those who participated in the two factions are in the vast majority good or comparatively good people, only a small minority were bad. This shows that the elimination of historically inherited misunderstandings, the effective elimination of factionalism, the strengthening of party spirit, all these have a broad foundation among the masses. Factionalism seriously harms the party's solidarity and unity and obstructs the implementation of the party's political line, principles and policies. All comrades who take the interests of the whole into account and who are forward looking will certainly not again content for superiority or compete in a win or lose game in the question of the two factions. We hope everyone will act accordingly. Otherwise it would be detrimental to a sober summing up of experiences and lessons, but offer a small minority of people with ulterior motives an opportunity to exploit. A thorough rejection of the "cultural revolution" will touch on the question of historical rights and wrongs, distinguish between right and wrong, so that we may forsake what is wrong and extol what is right and accept the lessons of past experiences. However, under no circumstances should we entangle ourselves in an argument between two factions of who is right and who is wrong, as we would otherwise become an air-raid shelter for factionalism. As an overall statement we may say that both factions were wrong, but in the case of specific persons and specific affairs, it is necessary to effect specific analyses, and one must not generalize. Our present efforts to eliminate factionalism in its ideological,

political and organizational aspects are an important part of the party consolidation, as they are also an important guarantee for the strengthening of the party's solidarity and unity and for the pursuit of our four modernization undertakings.

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CSO: 4005/848

## NATIONAL AFFAIRS

### LEGAL PROTECTION FOR TWO 'HOUSEHOLDS' URGED

Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 15 Aug 84 p 4

[Article by Wei Bin [7614 1755], vice president of the People's Higher Court of Sichuan Province: "The 'Two Households' in the Rural Areas Must be Adept at Using the Law for Their Own Protection"]

[Text] Many specialized households and priority households in the rural areas do not know how to use legal means to protect themselves when their rights or interests are infringed upon. They frequently just swallow the insult, give way and sue for peace. Even when they have suffered an injustice, they do not know whether they should complain, and if they would have drawn up a complaint, they would not know where to file it. It is therefore an important aspect of the development of the socialist legal system in the rural areas, and important for the promotion of commodity production, to help the "two households" in the rural areas to acquire a knowledge of the law and to become gradually accustomed to use legal means to protect their legitimate rights and interests.

How is one then to use legal means to protect one's legitimate rights and interests?

First of all, one must be familiar with the law, understand the law and consider the law as a weapon for one's own protection. One must understand the laws, regulations, policies and ordinances on the readjustment of the rural economy, understand the specific procedures and steps prescribed by law for the implementation of the law, etc. For instance, a contract of the production responsibility system determines rural economic activity as legal relationships. When the "two households" sign contracts, they must do so seriously and conscientiously and must strive on their own initiative to secure legal protection for every contract on any legitimate economic activity, including processing, orders for goods, marketing, contracting for work and inviting applications, by having the economic contract at their own initiative authenticated at the state notarial office. The contract must clearly and definitely state the rights and obligations of both parties, must be signed according to law and state policy and there must be a written instrument of

agreement. The law does not allow any one party to impose restrictions or to coerce and command the other party. Once the contract is signed by both parties, it has legal validity; either party cannot arbitrarily change or rescind the contract. If for certain reasons a certain provision in the contract is to be changed or the contractual relations are to be terminated, it is necessary to obtain the approval of the other party and to accept responsibility for any economic losses suffered thereby by the other party. The "two households" must also understand that our law protects the ownership rights of our citizens to their property; any act that infringes upon another's rights is illegal. Cases of unlawful acts that are cases of economic disputes concerning contracts are handled by the economic divisions of the people's courts. Cases that involve fraudulent misappropriations, destruction of property belonging to the "two households," cases that involve bodily injury or encroachment upon the property or rights of the citizens or even violations of criminal laws, will be handled by the criminal divisions of the people's courts. This shows that if legal means are to be used to protect the legitimate rights and interests, the "two households" must give constant attention to acquiring the relevant legal knowledge and to strengthening their concepts of the legal system.

Second, it is also a necessary condition for securing legal protection that the "two households" of their own accord observe the law and state policy and that they conscientiously and strictly fulfill their legal obligations. The socialist legal system on the one hand guarantees that the rights and interests of the "two households" are fully protected in law, and cannot be infringed upon by anyone, but on the other hand also demands of the "two households" that they fulfill on their own accord all obligations prescribed by law and by state policy; no exceptions are allowed for anyone. It is, furthermore, only under the precondition of strict observance of law and state policy that the legitimate rights and interests of the "two households" can truly receive the protection of the law. The production activities of the "two households" must therefore firmly adhere to the socialist direction, be consistent with the demands of the planned economy of the state, implement the party's principles and policies, observe the state's laws and decrees, strictly fulfill the contractual obligations and be fully responsible for the obligations prescribed by law.

Third, when the "two households" suffer any infringement of their legitimate rights and interests, they must show active

reliance on the law and fight off the unlawful act. In our country, the socialist law protects every socialist economic relation of any form and every legitimate right and interest of every citizen. This point has already for a long time been explicitly stated in the Constitution and in all relevant laws and decrees. Presently, there are still cases where specialized households and priority households have suffered most obvious infringements of their legitimate rights and interest, but did not seek protection by relying on the law, on the contrary resorted to sending gifts, have others intercede for them and seeking to settle the matter by peaceful reconciliation. This is due to the fact that the "two households" themselves are fettered by old ways of thinking. The "two households" must go one step further in freeing their minds of old ideas, and whenever their rights and interests are infringed upon, they should secure legal protection, fully confident of the justice of their case and in reliance on the judicial organs and the use of legal means.

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CSO: 4005/843



## NATIONAL AFFAIRS

### GUARDING SANCTITY OF LAW STRESSED

Beijing ZHONGGUO FAZHI BAO in Chinese 3 Aug 84 p 1

[Article by Sima Boyin [0674 7456 3134 7299]: "The 'Customary Habits' of Leaders"]

[Text] At the time of the Second Session of the Sixth National People's Congress, Comrade Peng Zhen [1756 4176] took part in a discussion at the quarters of the Beijing delegation. In his statements he twice referred to the question of "customs." On one occasion he said that China's socialist legal system has had a good beginning, but that it is not sufficiently complete and that there is still a problem of not being in the custom of carrying out and observing the law. On the second occasion he said that it is not enough just to merely formulate a law. After a law is drawn up, we must have it observed. Every department and every person must know and observe the law, must abstain from acting against the law and cultivate the custom of doing so consciously.

The law is of supreme sanctity. Once a law is enacted, it must be observed; that is beyond the slightest doubt. However, to have this rule implemented in reality is not a simple matter. A small number of leading cadres still have the customary habit of having a person's word, the power of office, party discipline or governmental discipline take the place of law. For instance, at a certain place the local public security personnel arrested according to law a young worker who had violated criminal law. The factory leadership unexpectedly declared the arrest order invalid. In another case, some bureaucrat caused an accident by his own negligence, thereby causing the state to incur heavy economic losses, his action in fact constituting the crime of malfeasance in office. However, because the guilty person was a party member and a cadre, only party disciplinary action was taken against him as a sign of "earnestness," but his criminal responsibility was not inquired into. In yet another case, in the course of adjudicating a case at the basic level law court, some leading cadre made an unexpected appearance to set the tone of the proceedings: what to do and what not to do... Those who knew the law were stunned by such action. Those people had become so accustomed to their ways.

It is after all only a small minority among them who regard the law of the state as a trifling matter. The large majority, as Comrade Peng Zhen pointed out, just lack the custom of implementing and observing the law. It is their customary habit that being in a leading position, only what they say counts in these matters of "1 mu and 2 fen" of territory; that is how it was always handled.

"It has always been handled this way; does that make it right?" The question was already asked by Lu Xun many years ago. The answer is: things that "have always been handled like this" are sometimes right, but not necessarily always right, some are mistakes. Correct customs must be upheld; wrong customs must be rectified. The custom of handling affairs not according to law is a wrong custom and must be resolutely discarded.

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CSO: 4005/843

## NATIONAL AFFAIRS

### DEVELOPMENT OF CHINESE MARXIST JURISPRUDENCE DISCUSSED

Beijing ZHONGGUO FAZHI BAO in Chinese 6 Aug 84 p 3

[Article by Wang Zhongfang [3769 0112 2455]: "Flourishing Development of Chinese Jurisprudential Studies"]

[Text] The development of Marxist jurisprudence in New China, in the same way as the building of socialist democracy and the legal system, has passed over a rough road in the last 35 years, but has now again returned to a path of healthy development. At present, a truly Marxist jurisprudential system of distinctive Chinese features is gradually being formed and is in a state of flourishing development.

Jurisprudence is a branch of the social sciences that has the study of law as its objective. Our Marxist jurisprudence is gradually being created under the guidance of the CPC and in the wake of the continuously developing revolutionary undertakings and the continuous building of the people's political power and the democratic legal system.

During the time of the democratic revolution already, a new type of law was germinating in conformity with the needs of building up political power and a legal system in the revolutionary bases, a law that had certain local characteristics and a departmental coloring and in which certain experiences from long-term revolutionary practice had become incorporated.

The birth of the PRC brought the overthrow of the reactionary state machinery of the KMT and the abolition of the old legal system based on the "Six Codes of Laws." The people of all nationalities throughout the country, led by the working class, seized state power and became masters of the country. As a consequence, they began to use socialist law as their weapon throughout the entire sphere of the nation, to carry out the grand undertaking of bringing good government and peace to the nation. The "Common Program," enacted in September 1949, functioned as a preliminary constitution during the early years of our new government. The promulgation of the first socialist constitution in 1954 was a great milestone in the history of the legal system in China. From then on, the building of our legal system was provided with a clear and definite guiding principle and constitutional basis, and it

initiated a vigorous development. According to statistics, our country formulated and promulgated, between 1949 and 1956, based on the "Common Program" and the Constitution of 1954, over 1,500 laws, decrees and administrative regulations, which played a major role in the consolidation of our political power and in guaranteeing continuous victories in our revolution and construction.

In keeping with these developments, China's Marxist jurisprudence also entered a phase of socialist development. In the last 17 years, not only did political-legal organs set up departments for the study of policies and law over a wide area, but a certain number of special legal research organizations were created, which not only gradually built up a whole series of schools of politics and law, but also established a nationwide society for legal science, the Chinese Society for Politics and Law. All these activities provided certain favorable conditions, and fulfilled useful functions, for the nurturing of political-legal talents, for the building of a legal contingent, for launching scientific research in law and for the interchange of information between China and foreign countries. However, prior to the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee in 1978, we had not been sufficiently aware of the importance of the establishment of a legal system and of legal research, and therefore did not place sufficient emphasis on the development of our legal system and on legal research, sometimes even completely abandoning these fields altogether, events that have taught us profound lessons. As to the decade of turmoil during the "cultural revolution," the way the legal system was trampled underfoot and jurisprudence was destroyed, with catastrophic results, these are things that people will never forget.

The 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee clearly and definitely determined that the development of socialist democracy and the strengthening of the socialist legal system are our important tasks to safeguard long-lasting good government and peace for our nation, and the smooth progress of our socialist modernizations. The 3d Plenum emphatically pointed out: "To guarantee the people's democracy we must strengthen the socialist legal system, institutionalize and legalize democracy, and impart stability, continuity and the utmost authority to all our institutions and our laws to achieve a state where there are laws to rely upon, where, if laws exist, such laws are relied upon, where laws are strictly enforced and where infractions of the law are prosecuted." In the course of building up our socialist legal system, we therefore not only achieved the creation of order out of chaos in our

guiding ideology and a complete historical turnabout, but also pointed a clear and definite direction for actual work on the political-legal front, laying an accurate foundation of ideological theory for the further prosperous development of Marxist jurisprudence. From then on, a new developmental stage was reached in the building of our socialist legal system, where day by day completely new situations emerge. The jurisprudential front also achieved striking developments, presenting a picture of prosperity.

In the few years since the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee, our strength at the jurisprudential front has developed and become organized very rapidly; by now a jurisprudential research contingent of considerable scope has already been organized. Numerous special organizations for research in the field of jurisprudence are coming into being; there are now 15 legal research organizations throughout the country with more than 200 specialized research personnel. Compared with 1965, this is an almost four-time increase in organizations and a two and one half time increase in personnel. In addition, the research on policy and law in the departments doing actual work in the fields of politics and law, economics, finance and commerce, labor and personnel affairs and in foreign affairs is also receiving more and more serious attention and is generally being strengthened. Jurisprudence-related societies of a mass character are being established one after another. The establishment of the China Law Society in 1982 gave expression to the high degree of importance attributed by party and state to the strengthening of legal research, and gave further impetus to the rapid development of legal research undertakings throughout the country. Law societies have now been established in one province, directly state-governed municipality and autonomous region after the other. In some provinces, law societies were established at the prefectural and municipal level, with a total membership of more than 10,000 persons.

The vigorous development of legal research has brought forth certain new special situations.

First, legal research work has become more organized and better planned. It was for the first time since the founding of the PRC that the Sixth 5-Year Plan for the Development of the National Economy and Social Development included key research topics of jurisprudence, setting up key tasks for the responsible team of the All-China jurisprudence group for planning for the Sixth 5-Year Plan.

Second, all higher schools of politics and law follow the principle of integrating instruction with research and are launching legal research in an organized and planned way. There are now already two comprehensive universities and four law faculties of universities that have established four legal research institutes and three legal research offices, which is an unprecedented new trend in developments.

Third, the members of the law societies of all grades comprise jurisprudential as well as judicial workers; the joint organization of these two sources of strength will promote the integration of theory with practice.

Fourth, apart from the regular higher education in law, there are various other channels through which legal talents are being nurtured and trained. According to incomplete statistics for 1983, there exist 11 institutions, special law colleges and university branches with special law courses and short-term professional colleges, established with the approval of the Ministry of Education, with about 1,600 students attending these colleges. In addition, legal education through correspondence schools and through radio and television universities was started up as something completely new.

In recent years, the field of jurisprudence has become broader and broader and scholarly legal activity more and more animated. There are now 18 larger legal newspapers and periodicals throughout the country being published for the general public, which is an eight-time increase compared to the two that were published in 1965. There have also been scholarly meetings and symposia by the hundreds on a nationwide scale, which were of substantial content and were held in a variety of forms and in a lively atmosphere. The large number of jurisprudential and judicial workers, under the precondition of firmly upholding the four cardinal principles, conscientiously implemented the "hundred schools" principle, explored the whole series of theoretical and practical questions in the field of jurisprudence and promoted a legal research in depth.

Simultaneously with our efforts at strengthening basic research in legal theories, increasing attention was paid to research in applied jurisprudence, with outstanding results having been achieved in this respect. According to statistics for the year 1983 alone, 4,500 papers and 270 monographs and booklets were published on theoretical and practical legal questions that were raised in the course of studying political-legal practice. On the propagation of the socialist

legal system, more than 8,000 articles and more than 700 items of popular literature have been published. As regards legislative work, jurisprudential workers concerned have participated in the work of drafting the Constitution and in the work of amending and drafting more than 40 laws and regulations, presented opinions for the amendment of the drafts for almost 100 laws and regulations and provided legislative work with a large amount of material.

Moreover, certain new disciplines and border disciplines are gradually taking shape within the field of jurisprudence, such as the study of economic law, administrative law, international economic law, legal psychology, legal logic, reform of criminals through labor and juvenile delinquency. Special scholarly groups have been established to take up these fields of study.

In his report on the work of the government at the Second Session of the Sixth National People's Congress, Premier Zhao Ziyang pointed out: among all our tasks, the central task is still the continuous advance of our economic construction. We must give prominent attention to two large undertakings, namely the effective restructuring of our organizational system and opening up our country to the outside world. In all our work we must focus on economic construction and conform to the needs of our economic construction. The development of our legal system and legal research are to be important organical components of our superstructure and must also focus on economic construction. More and more facts tell us that the present practice of restructuring our economic system and the policy of opening up our country to the outside world are now presenting our legal workers and legal research personnel with new topics and new demands. The conscientious handling, analyzing and researching of these questions is the duty and mission of our jurisprudential and judicial workers. If legal research would divorce itself from the great practice of the socialist modernizations, it would be like water without a source and a tree without roots.

For the purpose of strengthening legal research in a way that will conform to the needs of the four modernizations, we have to pay attention to the following: first, we must overcome the attitude of attaching more importance to criminal affairs and giving less attention to civil affairs in law. In recent years our country has made rapid advances in legislation on economic matters, but the research in economic law theories has not only lagged behind legislation, but also behind the developments in the economic situation. Second, there is need



for closer linkage of theoretical research with practical work. China's legal research has not yet caught up with the practice of our socialist modernization. It does not yet meet the demands made on legal research by our policies of restructuring of the economic system, of invigorating our domestic economy and of opening up our country to the outside world. Especially with regard to the abundant experiences already accumulated in the course of developing our legal system and the pressing need for theoretical guidance experienced in the practice of our legal system, our legal research is very far from satisfying all demands. Up to the present, our research with regard to exploring legal questions arising in our economic construction, with regard to a systematic summing up of experiences during the development of our legal system and with regard to a study of the developmental laws of the legal system are still very insufficient, and the work of our legal circles still shows little effectiveness. We must definitely change this situation.

In the course of the last 35 years, the history of jurisprudence in New China tells us that a Marxist legal contingent is now gradually taking shape, that its strength is presently being reinforced and its awareness of the developmental laws of socialist Chinese jurisprudence is being strengthened. Chinese legal research has accumulated a certain amount of experiences and its direction has become clearer and more definite. All this has laid a firm foundation for the overall initiation of a new situation of Marxist socialist jurisprudence with distinctive Chinese features. We believe that under the leadership of the party and in reliance on the concerted efforts and arduous struggle of all legal circles throughout the nation, our Marxist jurisprudence will definitely produce a new overall situation that will show an even more vigorous development.

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CSO: 40065/B49

## NATIONAL AFFAIRS

### CIRCULAR URGES FRUGAL NATIONAL DAY CELEBRATIONS

OW231021 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1655 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] Beijing, 21 Sep (XINHUA)--The following is a circular issued by the general offices of the CPC Central Committee and State Council on resolutely preventing extravagance and waste under the name of celebrating national day:

Party committees and people's governments of the various provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government; party committees of the various military regions, provincial military districts and field armies; the various ministries, commissions and other central and state organs; the various general departments under the Central Military Commission; party committees of the various armed services; and the various mass organizations.

Of late, the capital and localities are preparing for national day celebrations. To prevent extravagance, waste, and other phenomena which may affect work and production, a circular is hereby issued:

1. The central authorities have decided to hold grand national day celebrations on an appropriate scale. In line with this spirit, the various localities and departments should, while ensuring the effects of celebrations, practice strict budgeting and frugality and resolutely prevent extravagant and wasteful spending.
2. Around national day, the central authorities will hold a grand national day reception and other celebrations in the capital. The various departments directly under the central authorities and various trades shall not hold separate national day receptions or tea parties. In other localities where circumstances differ from those in the capital, not only should departments or trades not hold receptions or tea parties, but all celebrations shall proceed from actual conditions with stress on practical results and frugality. Do not mechanically copy the capital's celebrations.
3. To ensure smooth celebrations, it is necessary for localities outside the capital to take certain safety measures. However, they should refrain from blocking traffic for extended periods of time, and they should not randomly allow units which must operate continuously to suspend production or operation. Efforts should be made to encourage cadres and the masses to greet the national day with concrete actions and outstanding achievements.

4. The various localities and departments should immediately conduct an all-round examination of the preparations and arrangements for celebrations. All violations of the above guidelines should be resolutely stopped. Units which cause serious waste by engaging in lavish wining and dining, recklessly issuing materials, holding parties, or sending gifts under the excuse of celebrations should be investigated and severely dealt with.

The General Office of the CPC Central Committee

The General Office of the State Council

20 September 1984.

CSO: 4005/35

## NATIONAL AFFAIRS

### XI ZHONGXUN ON MOURNING COMRADE LI WEIHAN

HK290733 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 22 Sep 84 p 4

[Article by Xi Zhongxun [5045 0112 8113]: "Deeply Mourning Comrade Li Weihan"]

[Text] It has been more than a month since our esteemed and beloved Comrade Li Weihan parted with us forever. His death is a great loss to the party and state, and to me in particular, the loss of a good teacher and a helpful friend who was sincere and enthusiastic, and was tireless in teaching. I cannot help feeling sad whenever he is recalled in my mind. Now the people of all nationalities of the whole country are welcoming the 35th anniversary of the founding of the PRC. As this brilliant festival is drawing nearer and nearer, I feel my mourning for him growing deeper and deeper.

Comrade Li Weihan was an excellent CPC member, a loyal Communist fighter who had stood long tests, an outstanding proletarian revolutionary, and a famous theorist in the field of the united front and nationality question of the party and state. He devoted his whole life without reserve to the communist cause of China, and made outstanding contributions to the building and development of the party, the development and growth of the united front of the Chinese people, to the magnificent cause of the reunification of the motherland and the great unity of all nationalities, and to the victory of the Chinese people and the development of the socialist cause. Although Comrade Weihan has left us forever, his glorious feats have already gone down in history, and his revolutionary spirit and noble character will always be an example for us to follow, and stimulate us to march courageously forward.

Comrade Weihan and I first made acquaintance in October 1935, when the party Central Committee and the Central Red Army arrived in northern Shaanxi after the Long March, fulfilling the great strategic transfer. From then on, we had constant contact in our work, and we came to understand each other deeper and deeper. Thus, our profound friendship was sealed in the long revolutionary years.

Comrade Weihan was deeply devoted to and had a strong sense of responsibility for the revolution. He held many important leading posts of the party and state and he had rich experiences in various fields of party's work such as organization, propaganda, education, workers' movement, peasants' movement, mass work, united front, nationality and religion. No matter what item of work he was engaged in, he would pour his whole heart and soul into it, shoot the rapids,

and open up a new situation very quickly and make some achievements. He was one of the greattalented organizers of the party. When in Yanan, he held in succession the posts of the principal of the Central Party School, deputy principal and later principal of North Shaanxi Public School, and deputy director of the department of education for cadres at the central level, and scored outstanding achievements in the training and education of cadres. He actively implemented the educational principle of combining education with politics, and combining theory with practice, and the study style of opposing dogmatism advocated by Comrade Mao Zedong. He participated in drawing up the educational program, in editing studying materials for cadres, and initiated the periodical GONGCHANDANG REN [COMMUNISTS]. In order to expand and strengthen the rank and file of the anti-Japanese national united front, and to ensure the fulfillment of the political line of the Central Committee, he taught by personal example as well as verbal instruction, worked diligently day and night, and trained a large number of fine cadres with firm political orientation, a down-to-earth style of work, and the capability of working hard to fulfill the party's tasks. Among them, many comrades have become important backbones in all fields of work of the party and state. Comrade Weihan made great contributions to the building of the democratic government of the Shaanxi-Gansu-Ningxia border areas. In 1941, Japanese imperialism implemented the policy of "burn all, kill, loot all," in the anti-Japanese base areas in the enemy's rear, while the KMT reactionaries were implementing their all-round anti-communist policy, in a frenzied clamor for "eliminating the border areas." At that time, proposed by Comrade Mao Zedong, Comrade Weihan was sent to act as the general secretary of the government of the Shaanxi-Gansu-Ningxia border area. On the eve of his departure, Comrade Mao Zedong had an appointment with him and they held a long talk. Comrade Mao Zedong entrusted him with heavy responsibility and pinned hope on him. Once at the post, he worked diligently and scrupulously under the leadership of the CPC Central Committee Northwest Bureau, assisting Comrade Lin Boqu in uniting the cadres, masses and nonparty personages in the border area to push forward the building of the anti-Japanese democratic government of the border area in all their efforts, with streamlined administration as the core, and the building of a "model base area" as the goal. He personally drafted a series of rules and regulations and organizational measures such as the "Outline Program for Simpler Administration in the Shaanxi-Gansu-Ningxia Border Area" and the "General Principle on Governmental Discipline," which made possible the achievements in all fields of work such as streamlined administration, production development, culture and education. He resolutely implemented the tripartite representative system personally drawn up by Comrade Mao Zedong, with communists, nonparty progressives, and enlightened gentry each accounting for one-third of the representatives in the anti-Japanese democratic government. And he played a good role in working in cooperation with such nonparty renowned personages as Messrs Li Dingming, He Liancheng, and Huo Zile, and created experiences in consolidating and expanding the anti-Japanese national united front, and in the implementation of political democracy.

Comrade Weihan was untiring in his efforts to study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, and in studying earnestly the line, principles and policies of the Central Committee, which he conscientiously associated closely with the actual conditions of his work and implemented in a creative way. After the founding of

the PRC, Comrade Weihsan was for a long time been responsible for the work of the party and state in the united front, nationality, and religion. With the victory of the revolutionary war of the Chinese people, the establishment of the people's democratic dictatorship, and the swift development of the people's democratic united front in the early days when the PRC was founded, how to do a good job in working in cooperation between the communists and nonparty personages was an important issue at that time, which had a direct bearing on whether it was possible for our party to firmly grasp the leadership in its hand, to consolidate and develop the people's democratic united front, and to strengthen the great unity of the people of all nationalities of the whole country. However, some comrades inside the party failed to fully understand the importance of this issue, and they failed to understand the great importance of working in cooperation with nonparty personages. In view of this, Comrade Weihsan took a grasp of two matters under the direct leadership of Comrade Zhou Enlai. For one matter, the first national work conference on the united front was called under his sponsorship in March 1950; for another matter, the first national conference for government general secretaries and provincial city CPPCC general secretaries was called under his sponsorship in April 1951. At these two conferences, he correctly proposed and solved the principle on the relationship between party and nonparty members in working in cooperation, made explicit the duties and powers of government workers, inclusive of nonparty personages, and required communists to actively unite with nonparty members and to regard the practice of self-criticism as the basic method to improve the relationship between party and nonparty members in working in cooperation. This played a great role in pushing forward the unfolding of united front work in all governmental organs and CPPCC organs of the whole country. In 1954, when I succeeded Comrade Weihsan as the general secretary of the Council of Government Affairs, I was still impressed by the foundation he had laid down in building the working system of government organs and the efforts he had made in working in cooperation with nonparty personages during his service in the council. At the same time, I was impressed by his outstanding ability in being good at grasping major problems and organizational work.

Comrade Weihsan was not only good at integrating Marxism-Leninism with the actual conditions of China, and creatively implementing the party's policies on the united front, nationality and religion, but had all along attached importance to investigation and study, summing up experiences, elevating them into theories, and further developing and making complete and perfect these policies of the party. The many theories and policies he had proposed on the united front and work in the fields of nationality and religion in conformity with the state of affairs in China were approved and adopted by the party Central Committee and Comrade Mao Zedong. For example, our party's policy of utilization, restriction, and transformation, and the principle of peaceful redemption in reference to capitalist industrial and commercial enterprises; the policy of implementing nationality regional autonomy, and the principle of carrying out peaceful reforms in some nationality regions with special social conditions, and the policy of persisting in the freedom of religious belief over a long period of time were what he had proposed by scientifically summing up experiences on the basis of combining theory with practice. Comrade Weihsan wrote many works on united front, nationality, and religious issues, which are precious theoretical wealth of the party.



Comrade Weihan was modest and prudent, unselfish and magnanimous, bold in persisting in truth and revising his mistakes, and courageous in practicing self-criticism. In his lifetime, he experienced the whole course of the Chinese Revolution since the founding of the CPC, and all the revolutionary storms; and he was rich in positive and negative experiences. Once, he mentioned to me that what was most important to a revolutionary was to refrain from making mistakes concerning political line. The most commendable was that he had never attempted to cover up his shortcomings and mistakes, but constantly carried out self-criticism with deep sincerity. I admire him for his spirit of being strict with himself. The memoirs he wrote accorded with the principle of seeking truth from facts and putting truthfulness above all else; he took the collective as the core, with summing up experiences as his main purpose, while opposing prominence for the individual and himself. There was self-criticism in the memoirs, and I found it most helpful reading it through.

During the "Cultural Revolution," he had gone through all the wreckage and torture imposed on him by the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques. After the smashing of the "gang of four," he was genuinely happy, and his revolutionary vitality was rejuvenated. He resolutely supported the theory that practice is the sole criterion for testing truth, resolutely supported the line, principles, and policies since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, resolutely opposed the "two whatevers," and resolutely safeguarded the historical role of Comrade Mao Zedong and the scientific system of Mao Zedong Thought. On many occasions, he said to me that without the correct leadership of Comrade Mao Zedong, and without Mao Zedong Thought, it would not have been possible to win the victory of the Chinese Revolution; and therefore it was imperative to safeguard the historical role and great merits of Comrade Mao Zedong.

Comrade Weihan was firm in his political position, and had a clear-cut stand, he gave all-out support to the leadership of the Central Committee, and showed great concern for the major issues of the party and state. During the time when I was working in Guangdong, he went there to recuperate his health; and we had long talks together, and were in attune with each other. At that time, his worries over the state and the people found expression in his words and phrases, but at the same time he was full of confidence. He mentioned to me that with a few veteran comrades in the Central Committee, in particular, Comrade Xiaoping, our party and state were full of bright prospects. He gave careful consideration to some major issues, and actively made many good suggestions. For example, in view of China's characteristics of having a long history of feudal society and profound influences of feudal traditions, and based on the ideological conditions inside and outside the party, in particular on summing up the lessons of the "Great Cultural Revolution," he seriously proposed to the leading comrades of the Central Committee that while opposing bourgeois ideas in the ideological and political field, it was necessary to oppose the remnants of feudal ideas. The Central Committee adopted his proposal, which was given expression in the resolution on a number of questions in the history of the party since the founding of the PRC. In studying and making the decision on the abolition of the life tenure of leading cadres, in making important decisions and drawing up measures to strengthen the building of socialist democracy and legal system, the Central Committee has also taken into consideration the important factor of opposing the remnants of feudal ideas. Comrade Weihan's written statement delivered at the



12th CPC Congress was most inspiring to the comrades attending the congress. He acutely pointed out the utter importance of thoroughly purging a small handful of remnants of the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques from leading posts at various levels. According to him, "In some leading bodies, there are one or two influential people who have associated with some of their friends and relatives (all kinds of connections and birds of a feather, and placed them in departments and localities under their influences; and they have engaged in activities of [word indistinct] the interests of the party, and have gone so far as to contend for power and personal interest." Profoundly he pointed that such factional activities possess a nature of greater danger. His speech sounded the alarm for us, and was of immediate great significance.

After the smashing of the "gang of four," Comrade Weihsan was getting well advanced in age; however, he kept working for the party regardless of his own health. Whatever task he was entrusted by the Central Committee, he would undertake it seriously with a sense of responsibility, and work hard to fulfill it meticulously. For example, in 1982, Comrade Weihsan was entrusted by the Central Committee to form a group of five under his charge to unfold repeated discussions with the responsible cadres of the former North Shaanxi-Gansu border areas on questions of disputes over the right and wrong of the line in the party's history in the Northwest. On the basis of reaching an unanimous understanding, he presided over the drafting of the important document on the solution of this issue, which was just and rational, identical with history and was approved by the Central Committee. This has enabled the appropriate solution of the dispute over the line in the party's history in the Northwest on the basis of the principle that "We should clarify ideas and unite our comrades," with the unity of the cadres in the Northwest further strengthened. It has also provided an example for all localities to follow in the solution of similar issues in the party's history. This was another great contribution Comrade Weihsan made to the people of the Northwest and our party. The leading comrades of the Central Committee were very much concerned over his health, and Comrade Hu Yaobang time and again asked me to send Comrade Weihsan his personal regards, and advised him to recover his health with ease of mind while taking good care of himself. From then on, the party Central Committee no longer gave him any work assignments. Even so, regardless of his weakness, he showed great concern over the party rectification work and the building of the cadre contingent and exchanged views with me on the several occasions when I visited him at the hospital. In order to make him talk less, get less excited, and recover his health properly, I had to say goodbye to him a bit earlier every time I visited him at the ward. I went to visit him again in early July. At that time, his case was getting very serious; but who could have thought that this time was to bid farewell between us.

Comrade Weihsan was an outstanding proletarian revolutionary of our party, who enjoyed high prestige and commanded universal respect. Today, when we are mourning him, we should learn from his utter loyalty to the revolution and the party, and his staunch party spirit with a boundless sense of responsibility; we should learn from his spirit of devoting himself in serving the people wholeheartedly, in sparing no effort in the performance of his duty till his heart stopped beating; we should learn from his high level of conscientiousness in

observing discipline and in subjecting himself to the organization; we should learn from his fine study style of linking theory with practice, of persisting in seeking truth from facts, and in investigation and study; we should learn from his noble character of persisting in the truth, in correcting mistakes, in being strict with himself and courageous in unfolding self-criticism; and we should learn from his breadth of vision in keeping close ties with the masses, and in being good at making friends with nonparty personages and working with them in cooperation. Let us follow Comrade Wei-han's example, and be of one heart and one mind to strive for a modern socialist state and the great communist cause.

CSO: 4005/35

## NATIONAL AFFAIRS

### NI ZHIFU ON EDUCATION OF STAFF MEMBERS, WORKERS

OW261137 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0755 GMT 25 Sep 84

["Feature" by XINHUA reporter He Ping: "A Feeling on the National Day: Be Workers of the New Generation With [word indistinct] Knowledge and General Education--An Interview With President of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions Ni Zhifu"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, 25 Sep (XINHUA)--The watershed of history finds such a clear expression in his life. In old China he was a child worker subject to all kinds of exploitation by the capitalists. With the founding of new China, he began to be cultivated and educated by the party. Only as a second-grade bench worker, he invented the "Ni Zhifu drill bit"--a new type of bit christened after him--and became the first Chinese worker that mounted the world science platform.

The significance of this far exceeds the story itself. It proves that the Chinese working class is not only the most advanced class in ideology and politics but also the most creative class in grasping science and general knowledge.

On the eve of the 35th founding anniversary of the People's Republic of China, I had an interview with Comrade Ni Zhifu, who is now president of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, in the Trade Union Building located on the avenue outside the Fuxing Gate. When I mentioned his invention of the new type of bit, he said humbly: "It was not my own merit, but the crystallization of wisdom of the masses. Long ago I said that it was not the 'Ni Zhifu drill bit,' but 'the masses' drill bit.' If I did accomplish something, it should be the honor of the party and the whole working class."

Ni Zhifu was born in a poor peasant family. Since he was 11 or 12 years old, he had worked as a child worker for the Standard Vacuum Oil Company in Shanghai. He suffered all kinds of torment, but learned no technical skills at all. After liberation, the party brought him up from a poor child to a worker-engineer. When he invented the new type of bit, he was only 20. The bit he invented was regarded at the time as "a major innovation in the metal-cutting work of the machinery industry" and was applied not only at home but also by some factories abroad. In 1964 he delivered a science report on this to scientists from various countries at the Beijing Science Meeting Hall, becoming the first Chinese worker mounting the world science platform.

When I talked with him about this, Ni Zhifu said with emotion: "Had the party not led us, the working class, to achieve emancipation in education as well as in politics, all this would have been impossible." Ni Zhifu told me that immediately after the founding of New China, our party and state began a wide-scale educational campaign to eliminate illiteracy among the broad masses of staff members and workers. He said that literacy classes, night cultural schools, and middle schools teaching accelerated courses appeared in all parts of the country, that primary and secondary education for staff members and workers was developed step by step, and that higher educational facilities for them also came into being. After 1956, he added, while continued efforts were made to conduct literary education, an initial educational system for staff members and workers, covering literacy, primary, secondary, and higher education, was established.

"Many comrades, like me," said Ni Zhifu pointing to himself, "Hao Jianxiu, who is presently an alternate member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee, Wu Wenying, minister of textile industry, and Li Ruihuan, mayor of Tianjin, were all beneficiaries of the staff members and workers education at that time."

Ni Zhifu continued: By the middle of the 1960's, more than 8 million workers had surmounted their problem of illiteracy through various kinds of staff members and worker education, and some 4 million workers had attained the educational level of junior or senior middle school or even college. Unfortunately, however, this good trend of staff members and worker education was ruined in the 10 years of internal turmoil. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, particular attention has been given by the party Central Committee to the education of staff members and workers. This has enabled the staff members and workers education in our country to develop vigorously again and even on an unprecedented scale. At present there is a quickly growing number of staff members and workers attending various staff members and worker schools, including spare-time and correspondence schools, and engaged in self-study in one way or another. A "double make-up" education--that is, general make-up education and technical make-up education--mainly intended for young staff members and workers and a campaign to train all staff members and workers of a factory has been conducted on an extensive scale in the country. In the past 3 years, about 70 percent of the enterprises and establishments in the country owned by the whole people have conducted training of their staff members and workers. Such training conversing politics, general, knowledge, technology, and professional knowledge. The number of staff members and workers engaged in systematic study has reached nearly 30 million, or about one-third of the total number of staff members and workers. At present, at least upward of 20 million workers are attending night schools, television universities, and make-up classes of one kind or another to carry out study. The study activity to "Reinvigorate the Chinese Nation," which was started by staff members and workers of Shanghai and other places, is in the ascendant and continuously developing in both depth and width. Over 10 million staff members and workers have participated in the activity, bringing about large numbers of crackerjacks in production, technical backbones, and talented people in various fields. Over 10 million young workers throughout the country took part in the contest for "small invention, small innovation, small transformation, small design, and small suggestion" from the spring last year to the spring this year. The 400,000 technical innovations that entered the contest have already been used in production, earning several hundred million yuan in material wealth for the state.

Ni Zhifu said with great delight: "The history of the development of the cultural and technical education of staff members and workers since the founding of the country shows that the scientific and cultural level of the ranks of staff members and workers in China has continuously improved. The Chinese working class has gotten rid of the image of the 'uncouth fellows' of old China." They have both the awareness of being the masters of the socialist country and the capability to accomplish the four modernizations.

Then, Ni Zhifu paused for thought for a little while and said: "However, the quality of the contingent of staff members and workers in our country still lags behind the demand of the new times. Even engineers, technicians, and economic managerial cadres face the problem of updating their knowledge. Therefore, to raise the quality of the contingent of staff members and workers as quickly as possible is a strategic task confronting us that brooks no delay. It is also an inescapable duty of our trade unions.

Ni Zhifu said: "The core of the three major tasks of the Chinese people during the 1980's put forth by Comrade Deng Xiaoping is economic construction. In order to meet the current challenge of new technological revolution and achieve vigorous economic growth, it is necessary to master modern science and general knowledge. Trade union organizations at various levels should pay keen attention to organizing the broad masses of staff members and workers to study science and general knowledge. While conducting the training of all staff members and workers and the "double make-up" education for young staff members and workers, it is necessary to educate enterprise leading cadres, scientific and technical personnel, and full-time managerial personnel with the latest scientific, technical, and other knowledge. It is also necessary to encourage the masses of staff members and workers to enter innovation, invention, and creativity contests and go all out to commend those who have made outstanding contributions so as to promote the staff members and workers to scale new heights of science and technology.

He said: "The working class is the most unselfish class and, therefore, should have a broad vision and should learn from every educated person. The intellectuals constitute a component of the working class. It is necessary to further foster a new morality and social practice of respecting knowledge, science, and talented people among the entire working class, strive to create a new atmosphere of diligently studying science and general knowledge and making assiduous efforts to master science and technology, and establish a new relationship between the workers and intellectuals characterized by mutual respect, willingness to learn from each other, and close cooperation."

In conclusion, Ni Zhifu said: "In order to accomplish the gigantic objective of quadrupling the gross annual value of industrial and agricultural production, while steadily working for more and better economic results, before the end of this century and building China into a highly democratic and civilized modern socialist country, which has been put forth by the 12th CPC National Congress, our working class is facing the historic task of centering around the modernization drive, raising our ideological and political awareness and scientific and cultural level, and, by bringing into full play the working class' spirit of being the master of our own, striving for the realization of the party's general task and general objective. We must reach our goal and we can reach our goal."



## NATIONAL AFFAIRS

### NUMBER OF CRIMINAL CASES DROPS OVER PAST YEAR

OW210841 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0923 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Excerpts] Beijing, 19 Sep (XINHUA)--Since the decision to sternly punish criminals who seriously jeopardize public security was approved by the NPC Standing Committee a year ago, the public security organizations have coordinated closely with all departments of the government and judicial organizations, severely punished a number of serious criminals by implementing the principle of selling criminal cases according to law as sternly and as soon as possible, and achieved remarkable results.

Compared with a few years ago, the number of criminal cases in China has dropped greatly, and our social order has markedly improved. China's crime rate is the lowest in the world. The main features are:

--The number of criminal cases throughout the country in January-August this year decreased by 31 percent compared with the corresponding period of last year. The present crime rate has plummeted nearly to the all-time low since the founding of new China.

--The masses have been mobilized, and they dare to struggle against law breakers and criminals. As a result, criminals swollen with arrogance have started to pull in their [word indistinct] and gangs have begun to split up. Over the past year, the masses have taken the initiative to seize more than 70,000 criminals and hand them over to the public security authorities. They have also reported over 1.7 million clues for solving criminal cases to the authorities.

Since the socialist transformation of the private ownership of means of production was basically completed, China's social security had always been very good until the "Great Cultural Revolution." China's annual crime rate at that time was only 4 to 5 per 10,000 people. A situation that good in public order was out of the question in old China. It is a pity that this good public order was totally destroyed during the "Great Cultural Revolution." At that time "beating, smashing and looting" ran wild; the socialist legal system was trodden underfoot; and public order was in chaos. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, China has strengthened the consolidation of social security. We have achieved great results particularly in the past year during which we have dealt telling blows to criminal activities. However, the development of our struggle against criminals is not even. Responsible persons of the Ministry of Public Security have pointed out: From now on, in addition to continuously striking at serious criminals whose crimes are visible, we must deepen our struggle against those criminals at large who are fleeing here and there and criminals involved in unsolved major cases and arrest them. If we mobilize all forces in society to make common efforts together, it will be entirely possible to fundamentally improve our public order in 1986.

CSO: 4005/35

## NATIONAL AFFAIRS

### BRIEFS

CPC-KMT COOPERATION ALBUM--Beijing, 27 Sep (XINHUA)--An album of photographs depicting the second cooperation between the Chinese Communist Party and the Kuomintang during the war of resistance against Japanese aggression (1937-1945) will be issued to mark the 35th anniversary of the People's Republic of China. The album provides valuable material for the study of the Communist Party's anti-Japanese united front and the second cooperation between the Communist Party and the Kuomintang. Many of the pictures were taken by the volume's editor-in-chief Tong Xiaopeng, vice-chairman of the party Central Committee's commission for collecting party historical data, who worked in Xi'an, Wuhan, Guilin, Chongqing and Nanjing from 1936 to 1947. In her inscription for the volume, Deng Yingchao, widow of the late Premier Zhou Enlai, urges that all descendents of the Chinese nation should work hard to reunify the motherland and reinvigorate her. The album, published by the Cultural Relics Publishing House, will also be issued in Hong Kong and Macao. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0631 GMT 27 Sep 84]

FOREIGN STUDENTS HONORED--Beijing, 28 Sep (XINHUA)--A reception was held here this evening for foreign students studying in China by the Ministry of Education and the Beijing Municipal Government in honor of the country's National Day, October 1. More than 1,800 foreign students from more than 90 countries and regions attended. Minister of Education He Dongchang and Vice-Minister Peng Peiyun, and Vice-Mayor of Beijing Chen Haosu were present. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1451 GMT 28 Sep 84]

HU YAOBANG, WANG ZHEN INSCRIPTIONS--Beijing, 28 Sep (XINHUA)--Comrade Hu Yaobang recently wrote an inscription for SANYUE FENG [WIND OF MARCH], a periodical sponsored by the China Disabled People's Fund Society, which read: "The new society practices revolutionary friendly affection toward disabled people. The disabled people cherish optimistic spirit for themselves." Comrade Wang Zhen also wrote an inscription for this periodical which read: "Extensively mobilize the social forces to warmly support the cause of welfare for the disabled people." SANYUE FENG is a comprehensive monthly which acclaims new things in the reform, reflect the life of the disabled people, protects the lawful rights of the disabled people, and publicizes the socialist spiritual culture. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0304 GMT 28 Sep 84]



## EAST REGION

### FUJIAN'S XIANG NAN AT NATIONAL DAY CELEBRATIONS

OW120133 Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 1 Oct 84 p 2

[Excerpts] Nearly 6,000 army men and civilians from Fuzhou City and other parts of the province gathered for a grand meeting on the evening of 30 September at the provincial gymnasium to mark the 35th founding anniversary of the People's Republic of China.

Among those present at the meeting were leading comrades of the provincial CPC Committee, the Fuzhou PLA units, the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, the provincial government, and the provincial CPPCC Committee, including Xiang Nan, Fu Kuiqing, Hu Ping, Ma Xingyuan, Hu Hong, Wu Hongxiang, Cao Puanan, and Lu Sheng.

Hone Yongshi, mayor of Fuzhou City, declared the meeting open.

Provincial Governor Hu Ping addressed the meeting. On behalf of the Fujian provincial CPC Committee and Government, he extended warm festival greetings and paid high respects to the broad masses of workers, peasants, and intellectuals on all fronts, cadres and patriotic personages in the province, PLA units stationed in Fujian, commanders and fighters of the Fujian People's Armed Police Force, as well as the broad masses of compatriots from Taiwan, Hong Kong, Macao, and foreign countries, returned overseas Chinese, and families of overseas Chinese. He expressed heartfelt thanks to the foreign experts and scholars who had come to help with construction work or give academic lectures in our province.

Hu Ping said: During the past 35 years, the Fujian people, led by the party and people's government, have carried out large-scale socialist construction. In particular, since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the people across the province have made a serious effort to implement the policy of opening to the outside world and enlivening the domestic economy, and have accelerated the pace of construction, bringing about a profound change in Fujian's outlook.

Hu Ping went on to say: The past 35 years have been outstanding contributions made by the PLA units in Fujian to the socialist revolution and construction in our province and deep affection and close relations existing between the army and the government and between the army and the people.

We must carry forward our fine tradition of supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to families of revolutionary martyrs and army-men, and advance army-government and army-people relations to a new level. Hu Ping added: On 26 September, China and Britain initialed an accord on the question of Hong Kong. This was a great event worth celebration. It will give an immense impetus, not only to the solution of the Hong Kong question, but also to Taiwan's return to the embrace of the motherland. We welcome our compatriots in Taiwan, Hong Kong, Macao, and foreign countries coming to our province, either for sight-seeing, to visit relatives and friends, or for exchange and cooperation in the economic, technical, or cultural fields. We hope that they will make still greater contributions to the prosperity of Fujian, the achievement of the four modernizations, and the accomplishment of the great motherland-reunification cause.

Concluding his speech, Hu Ping said: Let us advance in the direction charted by the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, surmount every difficulty, work with one mind in a down-to-earth way, and strive to open up a new situation of socialist modernization, and to attain our great objective of making Fujian a vanguard in the program of the four modernizations.

Hu Ping's speech was followed by excellent entertainment programs presented by literary and art groups and children in the province in celebration of the 35th founding anniversary of the People's Republic of China.

Also present at the meeting were public figures from various circles, representatives of advanced individuals, compatriots from foreign countries, Hong Kong, Macao, and Taiwan, families of compatriots residing in Taiwan, as well as foreign friends working in, or currently visiting, Fuzhou.

CSO: 4005/067

## EAST REGION

### SU YIRAN ATTENDS JINAN NATIONAL DAY CELEBRATIONS

SK021317 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 1 Oct 84

[Excerpts] On 1 October, Jinan, the capital of Shandong Province, took on an altogether new look. The streets and lanes are decked with gauze lanterns, national flags, and colored flags. Many huge red streamers were hung across the streets. These streamers read "Long live the great unity of the people of all nationalities across the country," "Succeed in the four modernizations, unify the motherland and vitalize China," and "Long live the great PRC." With a deafening sound of firecrackers, gongs, and drums, all places were filled with a jubilant atmosphere.

Like other provinces in the country, our province has scored brilliant achievements in socialist revolution and construction since the founding of New China. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, in particular, our province has made tremendous progress in all undertakings. In 1983, the province's total social product amounted to 79.3 billion yuan, 191 times that of 1949; the national income totaled 35.2 billion yuan, 12.8 times the figure for 1949; the per-capita income increased from 60 yuan in 1949 to 465 yuan; and the total industrial and agricultural output value was 66.6 billion yuan, 17.7 times that of 1949. Such rapid construction and economic growth was not seen in the old China, and is also considerably fast compared with other countries of the world at present. Now we are faced with a new thriving situation in which politics is stable, the economy is prosperous, and the people live and work in peace and contentment.

On 1 October, some 150,000 people of all circles in Jinan, dressed with new clothes and beaming with smiles, went in succession to the Daminghu, (Jingniu), Renmin, and Qingnian parks to celebrate the National Day with jubilation. The masses from the industrial, agricultural, scientific and technological, cultural, educational, public health, and sports fronts went to the Daminghu and (Jingniu) parks to warmly celebrate the 35th anniversary of the founding of the PRC. Joining the masses in the parks for the National Day celebrations were Su Yiran, secretary of the provincial CPC committee; Liang Buting, secretary of the provincial CPC committee and the provincial governor; Lu Maozeng, Li Changan, and Li Zhen, deputy secretaries of the provincial CPC committee; Jiang Chuyun, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC committee and secretary of the Jinan City CPC Committee; Yang Xingfu, Yang Yanyin, Feng Lizu, Zheng Weimin, and Xu Shulin, Standing Committee members of the provincial CPC committee; Gao Keting, chairman

of the provincial Advisory Commission; Wang Jinshan, vice chairman of the provincial Advisory Commission; Sai Feng, Standing Committee member of the provincial Advisory Commission; Li Farong, deputy secretary of the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission; Qin Hezhen, chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee; Xu Leijian and Xu Jianchun, vice chairmen of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee; Ma Xhizhong, Lu Hong, and Ma Lianli, provincial vice governors; Song Yimin and Zhu Qimin, advisers to the provincial people's government; Liang Deshan, president of the provincial higher people's court; Li Huimin, chief procurator of the provincial higher people's procuratorate; Li Zichao, chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee; Zhou Xingfu, Yu Xiu, Li Sijing, Tian Haishan, Xu Wenyuan, and Ding Fangming, vice chairmen of the provincial CPPCC committee; Rao Shoukun, Chen Renhong, Zhang Feng, Li Suiying, Bai Bing, Zhang Zhi, and Xu Chunyang, leading comrades of the Jinan Military Region; Zhang Zuoshan, Lin Ping, and Liu Yude, leading comrades of the leading organ of the Jinan Military Region, of the Shandong Provincial Military District, and of various PLA units stationed in Jinan; Xiao Han, member of the CPC Central Committee staying in Jinan; Bai Rubing and Kong Shiquan, members of the Central Advisory Commission; Wang Zhe and (Chen Leichuan), veteran comrades of the province; Xiong Zuofang, Zhao Bingan, and Xu Hongyun, veteran comrades of the Jinan Military Region; (Zhang Xianwu), chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee of the Kuomintang; Li Yuanrong, chairman of the Jinan City People's Congress Standing Committee; He Zonggui, mayor of Jinan City; Zhang Jun, chairman of the Jinan City CPPCC Committee; (Wang Deyan), (Wu Jianying), and (Yao Yucai), representatives of heroic models and advanced figures on various fronts; foreign guests, overseas Chinese, our countrymen residing in Hong Kong, Macao, and Taiwan who came to the province to visit and engage in sightseeing; and foreign specialists and students working or studying in the province.

CSO: 4005/69

## EAST REGION

### ROUNDUP OF ANHUI NATIONAL DAY CELEBRATIONS

OW050528 [Editorial Report] Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 1 October carries a 12-minute recorded report on a grand ceremony held by the province and Hefei City on the morning of 1 October to celebrate the 35th founding anniversary of the PRC. According to the report, "Hefei City Mayor Zhang Dawei announces the opening of the ceremony." After the playing of the PRC National Anthem, Zhang Dawei invites "Huang Huang, secretary of the provincial party committee, to deliver the speech." In his speech, Huang Huang "reviews the course of the struggle by the people of Anhui, working hard and fighting in unity under the CPC leadership in the past 35 years since the founding of the country, especially since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee was convened." Huang Huang says: "In 1983, Anhui's total value of agricultural and industrial output respectively increased by 2.4 and 35 times over 1949, and financial revenues rose by 7.3 times over 1952." He pledges to "Earnestly implement the series of instructions by the party Central Committee and the State Council, as well as those by Premier Zhao Ziyang during his recent inspection of Anhui, persistently carry out the policy of opening to the outside world and invigorating the domestic economy, and, in accordance with the fighting goals and focuses of development put out by the provincial party committee and the provincial government, build the four modernizations with one heart and one mind, make relentless efforts to promote the economy, equip enterprises with modern science and technology, and carry out technical transformation of industrial plants to fulfill the gigantic objective set by the 12th CPC National Congress."

The report says: "Attending the grand ceremony are provincial party, government, and army leaders, veteran cadres at provincial level, and responsible persons of provincial departments concerned, democratic parties, and people's mass organizations, including Wang Yuzhao, Wang Guangyu, Shi Junjie, Liu Guangcai, Lu Rongjing, Zhang Mingyuan, Li Shinong, Lan Ganting, Cheng Guanghua, Huang Yan, Su Yu, Zhang Zuoyin, Wei Xinvi, Xia Devi, Zhao Minxue, Ying Yiquan, Du Weiyu, Zheng Huaizhou, Hou Yong, Yang Jike, Meng Fulin, Huang Yu, (Hu Kan), Guo Tixiang, Zhang Kaifan, Sun Zongrong, Hong Pei, Zhu Nong, Wang Zenong, Sun Youqiao, Pan Ezhang, Zheng Jiaqi, Chen Tianren, Meng Jiaqin, Jiu Dehe, (Yan Ting), (Wang Kaihui), (Zheng Lizong), (Li Zhenhua), (Wei Bin), (Wang Hongrang), Ma Changyan, Yang Ming, Li Guangtao (Li Zhendong), (Hui Yulan), Gong Yinong, Liu Zhengwen, Hu Xiguang, (Sun Taolin), (Xu Suzhi), (Zhang Jinglun), (Hu Xiangnong), (Zhou Daojin), (Wang Chengle), (Zhao Baojin), (Liu Yiping), (Meng Yiqi), (Duan Youyun), (Liu Gan), (Gao Weiqing), (Zhang Xiaolan), and (Ye Songrong)." The

report adds: "Present at the ceremony are also NPC deputies and CPPCC National Committee members in Hefei Wang Fenglin, Wang Mao, Long Zhengrong, Li Yunlong, Yan Kunyuan, Zhang Liguang, Chen Xiong, Gao Yuhua, Wen Yuankai, Gu Huaan, Sun Jingsong, Gu Jingsheng, Geng Zhaolin, (Wu Duru), (Cai Pinjiu), Feng Hongqian, (Wu Xu), and Chen Hongyou."

The same newscast carries a 10-minute recorded report on group dances performed at 10 busy street corners in Hefei on the evening of 30 September to celebrate national day. According to the report, "A total of 5,000 young men and women perform group dances. Among them are workers, college and middle school students, army men, and peasants from the suburban areas." With music in the background, the report describes performances at various places, and notes that "provincial leaders Huang Huang, Wang Yuzhao, Wang Gungyu, Liu Guangcai, Lu Rongjing, Lan Ganting, and Cheng Guanghua" watched the performances in the square in front of the provincial coal department.

CSO: 4005/69



## EAST REGION

### JIANGXI'S BAI DONGCAI ATTENDS NATIONAL DAY RALLY

OW041435 [Editorial Report] Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 1 October broadcasts a 14.5-minute recorded report on a rally held in Nanchang on 1 October to celebrate national day.

According to the report, over 50,000 people attended the rally. Seated at the rostrum were Provincial Party Committee First Secretary Bai Dongcai, secretaries Xu Qin and Zhao Zengyi, and Deputy Secretary Wang Shufeng; Fuzhou Military Region Commander Jiang Yonghui; Central Advisory Commission members Yang Shangkui, (Liu Jingxiu), and (Zhang Zhichun); provincial party committee Standing Committee members Zhao Zhijian, Wang Zhaorong, Ni Xiance, Bai Yongchun, Pei Dean, Qian Jiaming, Wang Baotian, and Wan Shaofen; Fu Yutian, Luo Mengwen, Di Sheng, and Wang Shixian of the preparatory group of the provincial advisory commission; Wang Tie of the provincial discipline inspection commission; Ma Jikong, Wang Zemin, Zhang Yuqing, Xie Xianghuang, Xin Jinjie, Zhang Guozhen, Zheng Xiaoxian, and Huang Xiandu of the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress; Liang Kaixuan, Liu Bin, Fang Qian, and (Xi Shaolin) of the provincial people's government; Wu Ping, Lu Xiaoping, Shen Hanqing, Li Huafeng, Liu Jianhua, Lu Liang, Zhu Danhua, Li Shanyuan, Wu Yongle, Wu Tiyu, and (Yin Lixiang) of the provincial CPPCC committee; Wang Guande, (Shen Zhongxiang), (Liu Dekui), (Wu Yaojin), (Li Yanlin), Wang Zhenting, and (Xi Peng) of the provincial military district; Liu Bin, president of the provincial higher people's court; Chen Keguang, chief procurator of the provincial people's procuratorate; (Wang Chenbin), (Dong Chao), (Peng Yuntai), and (Li Zhongmin) of the Nanchang Army Academy; and (Li Aisun), (Chen Andong), (Sai Fengqi), and (Shi Jinfei) of the Nanchang Municipal CPC Committee.

Nanchang City Acting Mayor (Chen Andong) presided over the rally. Jiangxi Provincial CPC Committee Secretary and Provincial Governor Zhao Zengyi spoke at the rally.

In his 6.5-minute recorded speech, Zhao Zengyi extended greetings to all attendants at the rally. He recalled the struggles and contributions of the people in Jiangxi during the revolutionary war years, expressed confidence in quadrupling total industrial and agricultural output value by the end of the century, called for consistency with the party Central Committee in ideological and political work, and urged for greater efforts to speed up the four modernizations and to make Jiangxi more prosperous.

CSO: 4005/69



## EAST REGION

### CHEN GUODONG ATTENDS SHANGHAI NATIONAL DAY CELEBRATIONS

OW041405 [Editorial Report] Shanghai City Service in Mandarin at 2300 GMT on 1 October carries a 1-minute report on a national day reception given by the Shanghai Municipal People's Government at noon the same day in Shanghai for overseas Chinese, compatriots from Hong Kong and Macao, Taiwan compatriots, foreigners of Chinese origin, and returned overseas Chinese. According to the report, Shanghai Mayor Wang Daohan spoke at the reception. In his speech, the report notes, Mayor Wang said: "We think of our Taiwan compatriots who are separated from us by the waters today. The idea of one country with two systems proposed in the Sino-British joint declaration on the Hong Kong issue will definitely help Taiwan's return to the motherland at an early date."

The same service also carries a 7.5-minute recorded report on national day firework display in the Renmin Park and the second Shanghai October Songfest in the Renmin square on the evening of 1 October. After describing colorful fireworks, the report notes that "leaders of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee Chen Guodong, Hu Lijiao, Yang Di, Wang Daohan, and Ruan Chongwu and responsible comrades of the municipal people's congress, the municipal government, the CPPCC municipal committee, and PLA units stationed in Shanghai mingled with jubilant crowds, shaking hands with them in celebration of the grand occasion." The report includes recorded music performed at the songfest.

CSO: 4005/69

## EAST REGION

### ROUNDUP OF ZHEJIANG NATIONAL DAY CELEBRATIONS

OW041051 [Editorial Report] Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin at 1000 GMT on 1 October broadcasts a 6-minute recorded report on a parade of literary, art, and sports floats staged in Hangzhou on 1 October to celebrate national day. According to the report, among those watching the parade were provincial and city party, government, and PLA leaders Wang Fang, Xue Ju, Chen Fawen, Tie Ying, Chen Zuolin, Li Fengping, Li Dexin, Cui Jian, Kang Mingcai, Ma Jiliang, Wang Jiayang, and (Zhong Guoxi).

The same cast also carries a 2-minute recorded report on various celebrations held in (Huagang) park in Hangzhou on 1 October following the above parade. The report says that provincial and city leaders Wang Fang, Xue Ju, Tie Ying, Wang Jiayang, Kang Mingcai, (Bi Dexin), and (Zhong Guoxi) joined the masses in the celebrations.

CSO: 4005/69

## EAST REGION

### BRIEFS

SHANGHAI NATIONAL DAY GATHERING--The Shanghai people's get-together to warmly celebrate the 35th anniversary of the PRC's founding was held this evening in Wenhua Square. Leaders of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee, the municipal people's congress Standing Committee, the municipal government, the municipal CPPCC committee, and PLA units stationed in Shanghai, including Chen Guodong, Hu Lijiao, Yang Di, Wang Daohan, and Ruan Chongwu, celebrated the joyous festival together with several thousand Chinese and foreign guests. Professional and amateur theatrical workers of the municipality performed varied and lively programs at the get-together. [Text] [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Sep 84]

SHANGHAI EXPANDED ADMINISTRATIVE ZONE--With the approval of the State Council, the Shanghai Municipal People's Government has decided to readjust and expand its administrative zone. After readjustment, which is to begin on 1 September, the total acreage of the municipal zone will increase from 230 square kilometers to over 340 square kilometers, an expansion of 48 percent in area. [Summary [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 31 Aug 84 OW]

SHANGHAI MAYOR VISITS EXHIBITION--An exhibition of Shanghai's achievements in agricultural science and technology opened at the Shanghai Municipal Agriculture Exhibition Hall today. Mayor Wang Daohan and Vice Mayor Ruan Chongwu made a special visit to the hall to greet its opening and see the exhibits. [Text] [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Sep 84]

RETIRED CADRES GATHERING--Some 2,700 retired veteran cadres happily gathered together at the Shanghai Exhibition Hall this afternoon to warmly celebrate the 35th founding anniversary of our great motherland. Chen Guodong, first secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee; Second Secretary Hu Lijiao; Wang Daohan, secretary of the municipal CPC committee and mayor; Ruan Chongwu, secretary of the municipal CPC committee and deputy mayor, as well as responsible persons of the municipal CPC committee, the municipal people's congress Standing Committee, the municipal government, the municipal CPPCC committee, and PLA units stationed in Shanghai sat at tables and chatted with veteran comrades. They wished veteran comrades a happy festival and good health. Comrade Ruan Chongwu extended cordial greetings and lofty respects to the veteran comrades on behalf of the municipal CPC committee and government. Among those attending today's celebration activities were Red Army veterans who participated in the first domestic revolutionary war and veteran cadres who have rendered meritorious services to socialist revolution and construction. The veteran comrades were excited and sang heartily that there would be no new China without the Communist Party. Professional theatrical workers of the municipality presented a brilliant performance for the veteran comrades. [Text] [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Sep 84]

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

GUANGZHOU MILITARY LEADERS SEEK CULTURAL REVOLUTION NEGATION

HK081115 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 7 Oct 84

[Text] Yesterday morning, the Guangzhou Military Region held a meeting of all party members working in the first units to have carried out party rectification. Commander You Taizhong and Commissar Wang Meng of the Guangzhou Military Region summed up the education recently given to people on totally negating the Cultural Revolution, eliminating factionalism, and enhancing party spirit.

You Taizhong said: In the course of education, those units in the military region which were the first ones to carry out party rectification have, on the basis of the actual circumstances, taken a firm grasp on the major problems and repeatedly carried out studies and discussion with remarkable success. First, they have further eliminated leftist influence and have upheld ideological unity; second, they have further eliminated the influence of factionalism and strengthened internal solidarity; third, they have heightened their awareness in eliminating the negative effects of the idea of three supports and two militaries and have improved army and government relations and army and people relations; fourth, they have deepened their understanding of the need to weed out people of the three categories and have given impetus to this work; and fifth, they have more clearly seen the fruits of party rectification and added to their confidence in making party rectification a success.

In his summary, speaking on the in-depth education in totally negating the Cultural Revolution, Wang Meng said: It is more difficult to eliminate the grave spiritual effects of the 10 years of internal disorder than to eliminate its grave material effects. It is necessary to regard the total negation of the Cultural Revolution and the elimination of its pernicious influence as arduous long-term tasks, to persistently pay close attention to them, and to give people an education in totally negating the Cultural Revolution throughout the course of party rectification.

CSO: 4005/68

## CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

### GUANGXI RADIO ON NEGATING CULTURAL REVOLUTION

HK110651 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 7 Oct 84

[Report on GUANGXI RIBAO commentary: "We Should Further Carry Out a Profound Education in Thoroughly Negating the Great Cultural Revolution"--no date given]

[Excerpts] The commentary says: Since last May, in accordance with the instructions issued by the central leading comrades and arrangements made by the regional CPC committee, a further study drive has been extensively carried out in various localities throughout the region in order to thoroughly negate the Great Cultural Revolution. Better results have been achieved in this respect. Through their study, the broad masses of party members and cadres have further realized that the Great Cultural Revolution was truly an internal disorder in our country, which brought great suffering to the entire party and people throughout the country.

Only by thoroughly negating the Great Cultural Revolution, eliminating leftist influence, and resolutely bringing order out of chaos can we correctly implement various policies of the party, consistently do well in handling problems left over from the Great Cultural Revolution, and promote party rectification. Only by so doing can we do well in carrying out reform of the economic system, pursuing the open-door policy, and creating a new situation in economic work and other work.

In a word, we have done well in the study drive, and achieved marked results in this regard. However, we should also realize that it takes more than one cold day for the river to freeze 3 feet deep. The pernicious influence and bad effects of the Great Cultural Revolution cannot be thoroughly eliminated by simply carrying out a study drive over a short period of time. Judging from the actual conditions of the units which are carrying out party rectification, we know that only some general problems of ideology and understanding were initially solved in the previous study drive. People have not yet clearly understood the practical problems which concern their own units and their own interests.

If we fail to solve these problems profoundly, it is impossible for us to thoroughly negate the Great Cultural Revolution. It is precisely for this reason that the regional CPC committee has recently pointed out that we should further carry out a profound education in thoroughly negating the Great Cultural Revolution in the entire region, so that we can unify our thinking and coordinate our activities to deal with the new situation.

To further carry out profound education, we should conscientiously study the resolutions of the 6th Plenary Session and the spirit of the relevant instructions issued by the central authorities in light of our reality, that is, the reality of our own units and ourselves, so that we can distinguish right from wrong on questions of principle, draw useful lessons, and avoid repeating similar mistakes in the future. We should draw a distinction between party spirit and factionalism, between socialist democracy and the so-called extensive democracy in the Great Cultural Revolution, between correct criticism and self-criticism and the acts of making people suffer and overthrowing people, and between enlivening socialist economy and pursuing capitalism, so that our thinking and deeds will truly conform with the line, guiding principles, and policies of the party adopted since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and with the resolutions of the 6th Plenary Session.

We should integrate our study drive not only with the problems and lessons of the Great Cultural Revolution, but also with the present reality of our thinking and work, as well as with the reality of handling problems left over from the Great Cultural Revolution, party rectification, and the reform of the economic system in our region. We should further eliminate the leftist erroneous ideology and the remaining influence of factionalism. At present, the characteristics of the remaining factionalism are: although there are no more mountain strongholds in the open, there are reefs in the dark. These submerged reefs hinder the true implementation of the party's guiding principles and policies for reform. We should make an in-depth analysis of and resolutely remove these submerged reefs.

We should seriously implement the party's ideological line of seeking truth from facts to speed up the work of handling problems left over from the Great Cultural Revolution, and carry out party rectification in an all-round way. We should do the work of simultaneous rectification and correction of defects, or correct defects before rectification. We should promote the reform of the economic system, and the progress of various work.

The work of further carrying out profound education in thoroughly negating the Great Cultural Revolution is needed in order to strengthen party spirit and eliminate factionalism, to completely eradicate the leftist mistakes, to do well in promoting the four modernizations, to unite as one to forge ahead, to carry out party rectification, and to handle problems left over from the Great Cultural Revolution. This is very serious work. CPC committees at all levels should attach importance to it. They should truly strengthen leadership over it. Leading cadres should grasp the work personally, and set a good example in studying in light of actual conditions. They should have a spirit of seeking truth from facts and daring to make self-criticism, so that they can bring along the broad masses of party members, cadres, and people to conscientiously sum up their experiences and draw lessons in light of reality. We should promote the drive of self-education among the masses. In such a way, we will achieve more solid and magnificent results in the study drive on thoroughly negating the Great Cultural Revolution.

## CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

### HENAN LEADERS ATTEND MEETING ON RETIRED CADRES

HK051050 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Excerpts] The Henan provincial meeting of the representatives of retired cadres ceremoniously opened today. The Henan People's Assembly Hall was newly decorated this morning. Welcoming contingents of approximately 2,000 youths, juveniles, students, children, and cadres of organs at the provincial level were holding garlands, baskets of flowers, flowered umbrellas, and colored fans; were holding aloft red banners; and were beating drums and playing music to welcome the representatives of retired cadres from all places throughout the province. In front of the assembly hall, leading comrades of the provincial party, government, and army expressed cordial regards and a warm welcome to the representatives. Amid the applause and the noise of firecrackers, some 1,100 representatives of the retired cadres and of advanced units in work dealing with elderly cadres stepped into the assembly hall. Some are Red Army veterans, Eighth Route Army veterans, veteran fighters, elderly village cadres, elderly experts, and elderly teachers. The eldest is 95 years old. The whole assembly hall was filled with a lively atmosphere.

Attending this meeting were leading comrades of the provincial party, government, and army, including Liu Jie, Liu Zhengwei, He Zhukang, Zhao Di, Yu Yichuan, Zhao Wenfu, Zhan Jingwu, Yao Xia, Wang Huayun, (Zhang Zhigang), (Lin Yinghai), Hou Zhiying, Qin Kecai, (Song Zhao fu), (Yao Minxue), Han Jingcao, Zhang Shude, Zhang Chixia, Guo Tan, Song Yuxi, (Lin Xiao), Yue Xiaoxia, (Yuan Long), Hu Tingji, Yan Jimin and Ji Hanxing. Elderly cadres who participated in work during the first revolutionary civil war, including (Liu Yufeng), (Zhang Jianshi), (Hong Zhongyu), (Liu Shaolan), (Yang Chunfu), and (Zhang Fanglai), were also seated on the rostrum. The meeting was presided over by Comrade He Zhukang. On behalf of the provincial CYL committee, and (Duo Guofan), deputy secretary of the provincial CYL committee, delivered speeches at the meeting.

In his speech, Comrade Liu Zhengwei reviewed the great achievements made by the whole country and all fronts throughout the province since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and highly praised the outstanding contributions made by elderly cadres, Red Army veterans, and veteran fighters for the party and the people during the revolutionary war years and during socialist revolution and construction.

In his speech, Comrade Liu Zhengwei also reviewed our province's work concerning elderly cadres and put forward specific demands on doing a good job in work dealing



with elderly cadres. Comrade Liu Zhengwei pointed out: Over the past few years, under the leadership of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council, our province has publicized and implemented the central authorities' relevant principles, policies, and instructions on work dealing with elderly cadres; has done well in arrangements for placement, management and service work; has implemented all policies on their political life and remuneration; has organized retired cadres to give play to their role; and has done a great deal of work in creating the social custom of respecting the aged and the able and virtuous. The province has made gratifying achievements. The province has also accumulated some experience and has laid a good foundation to create a new situation in all spheres of work dealing with elderly cadres.

Comrade Liu Zhengwei pointed out: In the future we must further heighten our understanding of the important significance of work dealing with elderly cadres, must really implement the principles and policies of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council on work dealing with elderly cadres, and must really do work well so as to carry forward the Chinese nation's glorious tradition of respecting the aged and the able and virtuous. While taking good care of the elderly comrades' lives in their later years, we must endeavor to develop elderly comrades' intellectual resources so that their rich knowledge and experiences can be continuously applied to serve the people, society, and the four modernizations.

CSO: 4005/68

## CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

### HENAN PROVINCIAL PUBLICATIONS CONFERENCE ENDS IN ZHENGZHOU

HK111342 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Excerpts] The provincial publications work conference jointly sponsored by the Propaganda Department of the provincial CPC committee and the Henan People's Publishing House ended in Zhengzhou yesterday morning. The meeting was held with the aim of implementing the spirit of the publications work conference sponsored by the Propaganda Department of the CPC Central Committee and the Ministry of Culture. The meeting heatedly and earnestly discussed the question of how to carry out reforms in publication work in our province.

During the conference, Comrade Liu Zhengwei, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC committee, delivered a report entitled "Suit the Needs of the Building of the Two Civilizations and Promote the Prosperity of Socialist Publications Work." In his report he expounded the important status and role of publications work in the socialist modernization program and stressed that the reform of the publications departments should contribute to the full mobilization of the enthusiasm and creativity of the vast numbers publishers. He said that efforts should be made to promote constant improvement, to stress quality, and to publish more and better books quickly.

Comrade Hou Zhiying, member of the Standing Committee of the provincial CPC committee and head of its Propaganda Department, delivered a summation report at the meeting. More than 260 people, including the responsible comrades of the relevant organs directly under the provincial authorities; the propaganda departments of various prefectures, cities, and counties; Xinhua bookstore; and number of colleges and universities; and the publications departments of a number of provinces and cities, attended the meeting.

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## CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

### HUBEI BUREAUS SET HIGH STANDARD IN RECTIFICATION

HK090819 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Oct 84

[Excerpts] In the course of party rectification, leading party groups of the provincial cultural bureau, provincial educational bureau, provincial communications bureau, and provincial meteorological bureau have persistently set high standards and followed strict requirements to conscientiously carry out the work of comparison and examination. They have achieved good results in the work. This morning, the provincial CPC committee party rectification office held a meeting at (Hongshan) auditorium to popularize their experiences.

In the process of comparison and examination, members of the leading party group of the provincial cultural bureau carried out an in-depth study of the party rectification documents in order to find out their main existing problems. They repeatedly solicited opinions from the general public. After finding out the main existing problems, they sent seven investigation groups to 26 counties and cities in Huanggang, Xiaogan, Xianning and Jingzhou prefectures to conduct investigations. They adopted five measures for party rectification. All party members in the bureau felt satisfied with the comparison and examination made by the new leading party group.

Members of the leading party group of the provincial educational bureau took the lead in concentrating their efforts and time on the work of comparison and examination. Among the three members of the leading party group, only one of them was away for several days on official business. They concentrated their time and efforts on doing well the work of comparison and examination. Comparison and examination of the collective and individuals were effectively carried out.

In accordance with the main problems raised in the process of comparison and examination, the leading party group of the provincial communications bureau sent three investigation teams down to grassroots units to carry out investigations on particular subjects. Three plans were worked out for rectification and correction of defects: 1) put enterprises under a lower administrative level; 2) strengthen enterprise management; 3) tap new sources for raising funds in order to build more roads and construct more bridges. In so doing, party rectification promoted reforms and the development of economic work.

At the meeting, Liu Qizhi, director of the provincial CPC committee party rectification office, fully affirmed the party rectification experiences of these four units. He hoped that various units which were carrying out party rectification would study the advanced experiences of these four units in accordance with the requirements of the provincial CPC committee, find out their main existing problems, and see where they lagged behind, so that they would achieve still greater results in party rectification, economic work, and other work.

## CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

### MEETING MARKS PEACEFUL LIBERATION OF HUNAN

HK051138 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] On the morning of 4 August, the provincial CPC committee, the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, the provincial CPPCC committee, and the provincial military region jointly held a meeting at the Xiangjiang guesthouse to grandly mark the 35th anniversary of the peaceful liberation of Hunan. A total of 400 people attended the meeting, including national CPPCC members now in Changsha; some provincial CPPCC members; some members from the provincial legal office and the provincial research institute of culture and history who once made contributions to the peaceful liberation of Hunan, responsible persons from all democratic parties, the federation of industry and commerce, and all mass organizations in Changsha; and representatives of some deceased provincial people.

Attending the meeting were responsible comrades of the provincial party, government, army, people's congress, and CPPCC, including Mao Zhiyong, Xiong Qingquan, Jiao Linyi, Liu Zheng, (Huang Daoqi), Wang Zhiguo, (Shang Zhijian), (Ding Leike), (Gu Zhiyuan), Guo Sen, Luo Qiuyue, Qi Shouliang, Chen Yuntian, Chen Xinmin, Tong Ying, Ran Minde, Ling Minyou, Lu Huilin, Xu Junfu, Cao Guozhi, Gu Shangqing, (Zhu Nashan), and (Qi Zhengying).

Also attending today's meeting were Zhou Li, member of the CPC Central Advisory Commission and former secretary of the working committee of the underground CPC in Hunan Province; (Shang Tianyi), former political commissar of the 21st corps; and [words indistinct]. (Li Wenjin), wife of (Yu Zhihong), a former responsible person of the underground CPC Committee of Hunan, and Comrade (Zhang Fan), a former underground CPC member, made a special trip to Changsha to attend the meeting.

The meeting was presided over by Liu Zheng, secretary of the provincial CPC committee and provincial governor. Mao Zhiyong, first secretary of the provincial CPC committee, delivered a speech at the meeting.

He said that 5 August this year was the 35th anniversary of the peaceful liberation of Hunan. The peaceful liberation of Hunan avoided damages caused by a war and guaranteed the lives and property of the people throughout the province. It also promoted the peaceful liberation of some areas in southwestern and northwestern China. The peaceful liberation of Hunan was a great victory won by the Chinese people in their struggle for liberation, and also marked a glorious chapter in the revolutionary history of the people of Hunan. Therefore, it should be celebrated by people forever.

He continued: The peaceful liberation of Hunan was won under the wise leadership of the CPC Central Committee and Comrade Mao Zedong, and was a great victory won by our party after carrying out a protracted, armed struggle and the united front policy. In the struggle for the peaceful liberation of Hunan, the former provincial CPC working committee headed by Comrade Zhou Li resolutely implemented the instructions issued by the CPC Central Committee and Chairman Mao on the question of Hunan, propagated the party's policy, strengthened the united front work, led the people in Hunan to carry out peaceful and democratic movement, united with a large number of patriotic people, and made great efforts to urge the former KMT army and government personnel headed by Generals Cheng Qian and Chen Mingren to revolt and cross over, thus making great contributions to the peaceful liberation of Hunan. Generals Cheng Qian and Chen Mingren, deeply conscious of the righteous cause, put the interests of the state and people in first place and determinedly led their army to hold an uprising. Tang Shengzhi and other patriotic people also held high the banner of uprising and closely cooperated with them. They all made great contributions to the peaceful liberation of Hunan.

Comrade Mao Zhiyong said: We should continue to properly carry out the party's united front work, develop the patriotic united front, unite with all people whom can be united with, bring into full play all positive factors, emancipate our minds, unite as one, vigorously and boldly carry out reform, and fight for the revitalization of Hunan, the reunification of the motherland, and the fulfillment of the three main tasks in the 1980's.

Comrades Zhou Li, (Yuan Liyuan), Chen Xinmen, Guo Sen, Gu Shangqing, and (Cai Qicai) also delivered speeches at the meeting one after another.

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## CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

### HAINAN CONFERENCE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS WORK

HK101112 Haikou Hainan Island Service in Mandarin 0330 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Text] From 5 to 7 October, the Hainan Regional CPC Committee and the regional government held a conference on foreign affairs throughout the region, in order to publicize and implement the spirit of the provincial conference on foreign affairs work, to define the future guiding ideology for foreign affairs work, and to endeavor to create a new situation in our region's foreign affairs work.

Regarding the problems of how to develop our region's foreign affairs work in the future, the conference stressed doing a good job in grasping ideological work. CPC Committees and governments at all levels must regard foreign affairs work as an important component part of political and economic work and must strengthen the leadership over foreign affairs work. When important foreign guests visit our region, the principal leading cadres must personally meet them, must conduct more publicity, and must better explain our situation to them. All departments and personnel stationed abroad must strive to do foreign affairs work well.

In publicity work to foreign countries, we must seek truth from facts and must make distinctions between people to whom we publicize. Hainan abounds in natural resources. However, our science and technology is relatively backward. Although tourist spots are numerous, they have not been run sufficiently well. When explaining the situation to tourists, we must speak to them honestly and must not evade the existing problems. We must win guests' confidence.

We must closely link foreign affairs with foreign economic work. Foreign affairs work must provide more clues and information on foreign economic work and must promote the development of foreign economic work.

We must strengthen professional training and ideological education for foreign affairs cadres and personnel who engage in work with foreign countries so that they can strengthen their national respect and self-confidence and can resist bourgeois ideological corruption.

Attending this conference were leading cadres of one city and nine counties along the coast of the region who are in charge of foreign affairs work, and responsible persons of foreign affairs offices, Overseas Chinese affairs offices, and tourist and foreign economic departments, totaling some 110 people. Lei Yu and Wang Yuefeng, responsible persons of the administrative regional CPC committee and the regional government, attended the conference and spoke.

## CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

### BRIEFS

**GUANGDONG REPRESENTATIVES TO BEIJING**--Responsible people of the provincial CPC committee and provincial government Ren Zhongyi, Yang Li, and Xie Fei this afternoon held a forum to welcome the province's representatives who had just arrived in Guangzhou en route to Beijing to take part in the celebrations for National Day in Beijing. This year, the CPC Central Committee and the State Council have invited 16 advanced individuals who have made outstanding contributions to the four modernizations since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee to take part in the festivities in Beijing for the 35th anniversary of the founding of the PRC. Among these representatives are (Nie Zuozhou), associate research fellow of the Guangzhou Chemical Research Institute, who has made outstanding achievements in scientific and technological research; (Chen Jinjian), director of the Shenzhen City Architectural Design Institute, who has bravely carried out reform; (Lin Tianfu), deputy chief of the Haikou City [words indistinct] bureau, who has wholeheartedly served the people; (Xu Muxin), leader of an underground mining team of the Honggong No 1 mine, who has worked hard and been devoted to his duty for years; and (Xie Desheng), an expert at technical innovation of the Maoming Petroleum Industry Company, which was founded in the year New China was founded. [Text] [Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 28 Sep 84]

**GUANGDONG STUDY COUNCIL**--The ideological and political education study council for the Guangdong provincial institutes of higher education was established this morning. The council elected (Li Chao) and (Zhang Youfeng) as its honorary chairmen, and (Huang Jiaju) as its chairman. This study council was established to meet the requirements of ideological and political work in the institutes of higher education in the new period. In connection with the realities of ideological and political education in the institutes of higher education in our province, it will unfold the study of the theoretical and practical problems of ideological and political education and will enable undergraduates to make their ideological and political work systematic and scientific. Responsible comrades of the Propaganda Department of the provincial CPC committee and the provincial bureau of higher education, and representatives from some 30 universities and colleges throughout the province attended the inaugural ceremony of the study council. [Text] [Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 10 Oct 84]

**GUANGDONG NATIONAL DAY GATHERING**--Over 100,000 people in Guangzhou held a grand garden party today to celebrate National Day. Present at the celebration were responsible comrades of the party, government, and army in the Guangzhou area, retired veteran comrades, and members of the Central Advisory Commission including Ren Zhongyi, You Taizhong, Liang Lingguang, Li Jianzhen, Wang De, Kou Qingde, Luo Tian, Liang Weilin, Xu Shijie, and Ye Xuanping. [Excerpts] [Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 1 Oct 84]



## SOUTHWEST CHINA

### CULTURAL REVOLUTION REBEL FACTIONS REJECTED AS WRONG

Kunming YUNNAN RIBAO in Chinese 11 Aug 46 p 3

[Text] The party committee and party members of the Kunming Military Region continue their studies and discussions for a clear understanding of the fact that the two factions in the "cultural revolution" were both wrong.

In the course of continuing studies and discussions on the question of a full rejection of the "cultural revolution," the party committee of the Kunming Military Region and party members of government organs sought out the general characteristics in a penetrating study of the phenomena, relating the study to the realities of Yunnan and grasping the essential aspects, and came to the clear realization that both factions were wrong.

In the question of rejecting both factions wrong, as pointed out by the Central Committee, there were several contradictions before the present session, although verbally expressed, and remained unremoved in the depth of their minds. The party committee of the region and the party branches in the government organs consciously organized a general study of the "Resolution on Certain Historical Problems Within the Party Since the Establishment of the PRC," passed at the 11th Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee, and relating this study to the realities of the two factions, sought out the general characteristics, grasped the **essential** aspects, instituted an analysis of the two factions with regard to the following eight points and reached a common understanding. First, viewing the conditions and foundation for the creation of the two factions, we see that both factions are products of the specific historical conditions of the "cultural revolution." Second, viewing their guiding ideology, we see that both factions had the erroneous theory of the "continuous revolution" as their guiding ideology. Third, viewing their political line, we see that both factions were advocating idealism in a big way, were continuing truth and falsehood, confusing right and wrong and claiming to be the only true revolutionaries and the only true "leftists." Fourth, viewing their organizational line, we see that both factions were friendly only to leaders of their own faction and hostile against others of our own regions. Fifth, viewing



## SOUTHWEST REGION

### YUNNAN CONVENES WORK CONFERENCE ON PEOPLE'S CONGRESSES

HK081537 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 6 Oct 84

[Text] The provincial preparatory work conference for the people's congress Standing Committees at prefectural, city, and county levels was opened yesterday in Kunming. The meeting was attended by more than 160 people, including chairmen or acting vice chairmen of various people's congress Standing Committees at prefectural, city, and county levels, and responsible comrades of various liaison teams in charge of people's congress work.

The goal of the conference is mainly to study the expositions of the central authorities and the leading comrades of the central authorities since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee on socialist democracy, the socialist legal system, and the people's congress system. It is also to study the Constitution, the basic laws, and major economic laws, so as to enhance understanding about the legal system. On the basis of heightening understanding, the participants will sum up and exchange their experiences in carrying out tasks for the past 4 years for the people's congress Standing Committees at various levels, so as to help create a new situation in the province's work concerning the people's congresses.

At the beginning of the meeting, Liu Minghui, Standing Committee chairman of the provincial people's congress, spoke on the guiding ideology and the goal of the meeting as well as the manner in which the meeting is to be held. He urged all participants to study seriously so that they would really be able to understand well the laws, to observe the laws, and to formulate laws in a better way. All participants must heighten their understanding and must strive to do well in the work concerning the people's congress Standing Committees.

Sun Yuting, Zhang Zizhai, Wang Shaoyan, Li Hepai, Yan Yiquan, Ma Wending, and Wang Lianbang, Standing Committee vice chairman of the provincial people's congress; and Li Dongyou, vice governor of the provincial people's government, attended the morning session of yesterday's meeting.

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SOUTHWEST REGION

SICHUAN'S MABIAN YI AUTONOMOUS COUNTY ESTABLISHED

HK110227 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 9 Oct 64

[Excerpts] Singing and dancing in their holiday clothes and waving flowers and colored ribbons, more than 4,000 people of the Yi Han, and Miao nationalities in Mabian County, which is situated in Xiaoliang Shan, jubilantly rushed to the county seat yesterday morning (7 October) to attend the meeting held in celebration of the establishment of Mabian Yi Autonomous County. Present at the meeting were (Saylor), acting secretary general of the NPC Nationalities Committee; Feng Yuanwei, deputy secretary of the Sichuan Provincial CPC Committee and head of the provincial congratulations group; Zhaxi Zhen, vice chairman of the provincial people's congress Standing Committee and deputy head of the provincial congratulations group; Liu Chunfu, vice governor and deputy head of the provincial congratulations group; and the congratulations groups from Leshan Prefecture, Liangshan Yi Autonomous Prefecture, and Ganzi, Aha, Yaan, and Fuling Prefectures.

In the celebration ceremony (Saylor), acting secretary general of the NPC Nationalities Committee; Feng Yuanwei, deputy secretary of the Sichuan Provincial CPC Committee; Watanabashi, member of the Standing Committee of the CPSC Nationalities Committee, adviser to Liangshan Yi Autonomous Prefecture, and head of the prefectural congratulations group; and other guests delivered congratulatory speeches.

In his speech, Feng Yuanwei emphasized that the establishment of Mabian Yi Autonomous County was a great achievement. It is very important to further improve the unity of the people of all nationalities living jointly and study and implement the law of regional national autonomy. They should have faith in the Party, the government, and the people, and strive to achieve the goal of the Party, the government, and the people, and strive to achieve the goal of the Party, the government, and the people, and strive to achieve the goal of the Party, the government, and the people.

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SOUTHWEST REGION

PARTY CLASSES ON PARTY RECTIFICATION HELD

Kunming YUNNAN RIBAO in Chinese 4 Aug 84 p 1

[Article: "The Provincial Women's Federation and the Provincial Party Committee Party School Have Concentrated On Party Class Education in the Midst of Party Consolidation"]

[Text] Provincial Guidance Commission Office's Note: The provincial women's federation and the provincial party committee's party school have concentrated on party class education in the midst of consolidating the party. Party members' ideological consciousness has been unceasingly heightened, the party consolidation has been handled well, and the practices for promoting rectification and reform are good. Their work should be popularized.

At present, party consolidation work in Kunming and each unit at the provincial level already has successfully shifted to the stage of being compared to the work of the preceding stage. In order to achieve high standards, strict requirements, and to do a good job in making comparisons, this work should still be coordinated with the preparatory work for carrying out comparisons, and party members should undergo party class education in addition to acting earnestly in the spirit of the seventh, eighth and ninth Circular Nos 7, 8 and 9 of the Central Commission for Guiding Party Consolidation. Party members should be educated in the party's basic knowledge, standards for party members, requirements for cadres, and the fine tradition and work styles based on the different circumstances of new and veteran party members and party cadres. This will ensure the completion of the four tasks of this party consolidation, and it will enable every party member and cadre to maintain truly in their practical actions a high level of consistency with the Central Committee, to display the revolutionary spirit of wholeheartedly serving the people, to adhere consciously to the organizational principles of democratic centralism,

to strengthen party spirit, eliminate factionalism,  
and to become qualified party members and cadres.

In the midst of consolidating the party, the provincial women's federation and the provincial party committee party school have concentrated on party class education, have unceasingly heightened the ideological consciousness of party members, handled well the party consolidation, and they have promoted rectification and reform. In order to handle well the party consolidation with high standards and strict requirements, and in addition to acting earnestly in the spirit of the relevant circulars of the Central Commission for Guiding Party Consolidation, the provincial women's federation and the provincial party committee party school have also educated members in the party's basic knowledge and standards for members based on the different circumstances of new and veteran members and cadres. While conducting party class education, the provincial party committee party school has centered on the goals and requirements of party consolidation, has integrated each stage of the task, and has taught eight party classes for all of the party members. The topics have mainly been uniting with the resolution for consolidating the party, and emphasis has been placed on making clear the necessity and urgency of party consolidation, how to ensure that party consolidation does not just go through the motions, and maintaining ideological and political unanimity with the party Central Committee. Centering on the problems of party workstyles, wholeheartedly serving the people, correctly carrying out criticism and self-criticism, and upholding the party's democratic centralism were emphatically stressed. Centering on vocational work, emphasis was placed on how to serve the party's general tasks and mission. On the foundation of studying and discussing the relevant documents on completely negating the "Great Cultural Revolution," the problems of strengthening party spirit and eliminating factionalism were emphatically stressed. In all, there were six separate lectures on the party's basic knowledge for young and new party members. At present, there already have been three classes on the party's character, program, guiding ideology, rights and obligations of party members, and so on. Working party members who cannot ensure study time or who have difficulty in reading the documents are grouped together, and their mainly attending party classes is integrated with practice through informal discussions.

The party classes of the provincial women's federation are set up on the foundation of organizing all party members to study intensively the party consolidation documents and systematically reeducating party members in the party's basic knowledge. Six classes have been successively held from December of last year to April of this year, and make-up classes were held afterwards for those who did not attend party classes because of illness or duty obligations.

That these two units conducted their classes well was because: First, the leadership attached importance to the classes; second, they were closely linked to real situations; third, the instructors used themselves as examples. Of the eight party committee members of the party school, seven comrades were responsible for lecturing, and the secretary of the leading party group of

the provincial women's federation was responsible for teaching six classes.

Perseverance in conducting party classes was conducive to improving the party members' ideology and promoting rectification and reform. In the past, some comrades' own requirements were not strict and they lacked incentive. Now, they can measure themselves by the standards for party members, see where they lag behind, and use strict requirements in making great efforts to be qualified party members and actively participate in the rectification and reform work. The provincial women's federation has seized the initiative and is prepared to open a children's activities center at Kunming, and it is also ready to do some good deeds for retired cadres and intellectuals. Recently, it also has expended efforts for the marriage problems of the many men and women at universities and colleges and at scientific research units. The provincial party Committee party school has carried out preliminary rectification and reform of the education and administration work, and it has formulated a system of personal responsibility for each administration office. The literature and history office has also established teaching contract systems for separate branches of learning.

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## SOUTHWEST REGION

### BRIEFS

**YUNNAN MINORITY EDUCATION MEETING**--The first academic discussion meeting of the minority nationality education research institute of the China Society of Education was held in Kunming on the afternoon of 9 October. Nationality education workers from 18 provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions and representatives from various departments who are enthusiastic over nationality education attended the meeting. Approximately 100 these on nationality education were studied and discussed at the meeting. Relevant responsible persons of the China Society of Education and leading comrades of the Yunnan Provincial CPC Committee and provincial people's government attended the meeting. The Qinghai, Xizang, Gansu, Sichuan, and Yunnan meeting on Tibetan language teaching materials were held in Kunming at the same time. [Summary] [Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 9 Oct 84 HK]

**GUIYANG CONSCRIPTION CONFERENCE**--The provincial government and military district jointly held a telephone conference on conscription work the night before last (9 October) to analyze the current situation in conscription work and to put forward requirements for carrying out conscription work more satisfactorily. The meeting summed up the achievements in conscription work this year. It also pointed out: Vigorous efforts should be made to conduct publicity and education in the new military service law so that it may be known to all and may strike root in the hearts of the people and so that the vast numbers of young people old enough to join the army may consciously fulfill the sacred obligation of defending the motherland. The meeting called on party committees and governments at all levels to further strengthen their leadership over conscription work and to take practical actions to implement the policy of giving special care to disabled servicemen and to family members of revolutionary martyrs and servicemen and to make proper arrangements for the livelihood of the family members of the youths recruited into the army. Vice Governor Zhang Yuhuan, Provincial Military District Political Commissar (Jiao Bin), and Deputy Commander (Cai Xiyun) attended and spoke at the meeting. [Text] [Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 10 Oct 84]

CSO: 4005/69

## NORTH REGION

### NEI MONGGOL PEOPLE'S CONGRESS HOLDS SECOND PLENARY SESSION

SK270445 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 Sep 84

[Excerpts] The eighth meeting of the Sixth Nei Monggol Regional People's Congress Standing Committee held its second plenary session today. Participants heard a report given by Liu Zuohui, vice chairman of the regional government, on reforming the urban economic system and opening to the outside world. Chao Luomeng, vice chairman of the regional people's congress Standing Committee, introduced to the session the situation of the seventh Standing Committee meeting of the Sixth National People's Congress. Batu Bagen, chairman of the regional people's congress Standing Committee, presided over the meeting. Li Wen, Hao Xiushan, Zhou Beifeng, He Yao, Seyinbayar, Chao Luomeng, Bute Geqi, and Hu Zhongda, vice chairmen of the regional people's congress Standing Committee, attended the meeting. Liu Zuohui, vice chairman of the region; Yang Dalai, president of the regional higher people's court; and (Zheng Liqun), chief procurator of the regional people's procuratorate, attended the meeting as observers. Responsible comrades of the regional Economic Commission and other relevant departments also attended the meeting.

In his report to the meeting on reforming the urban economic system and opening to the outside world, Liu Zuohui, vice chairman of the region, said: Thanks to the concern shown by leaders at all levels, our region's economic reform has developed vigorously. Generally speaking, our region's future economic work should focus on "one shifting, two reforms, and three developmental work," whereby we may achieve the goal of enlivening Nei Monggol, prefulfilling the quadrupling plan, and making the country prosperous and the people happy.

Liu Zuohui said: All in all, our region's future economic work should attend to one shifting--shifting the work emphasis of the party to the path of production, construction, and raising economic results; to two reforms--expediting the reform of the urban economic system and attending to technical transformation of existing enterprises; and to three developmental work--further developing the resources of qualified personnel and natural resources, and opening to the outside world.

After expounding on the strategic goal of regional economic development and on developing the region's existing favorable economic conditions, Liu Zuohui pointed out: We should be actively prepared to establish a group of new and modern enterprises and to build seven bases for energy, chemical industry, building materials industry, nonferrous metals, machine building, forestry

industry, and processing of agricultural and animal husbandry products. In addition, we should also develop township enterprises. Focusing on building these seven bases, we should adopt various measures to reform the existing management system, strengthen organizational leadership, work out a developmental plan, mobilize all quarters to raise funds and to expand sources of funds, further implement the open-door policy, and extensively carry out economic and technical cooperation and cultural exchanges with all friendly countries and fraternal provinces and regions. Recently, the regional government drafted and adopted a suggestion on further using foreign capital to import technology, and on carrying out scientific and technological exchanges with foreign countries. It also worked out a 12-point preferential policy welcoming foreign businessmen, compatriots from Taiwan, Hong Kong, and Macao, and Overseas Chinese and providing advanced technology for the region and investing in the establishment of enterprises jointly financed by foreign and domestic funds, cooperative enterprises with foreign countries, and enterprises financed by individuals. Our region will actively provide land, natural resources, labor service, and other necessary conditions for those who establish individual or cooperative enterprises here. The time limit on land utilization, the development of natural resources, the amount of fees charged by the region, and the method of paying fees will be more flexible than those of the economic developmental zones and other provinces and regions.

CSO: 4005/36

## NORTH REGION

### NEI MONGGOL CONGRESS MEETING CONCLUDES

SK300857 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Excerpts] The eighth meeting of the Sixth Nei Monggol Regional People's Congress Standing Committee successfully concluded in Hohhot City this afternoon. The meeting heard and discussed the report given by Liu Zuohui, vice chairman of the regional government, on reforming the urban economic system and opening to the outside world, the report given by (Guo Puchang), director of the regional educational department, on the situation of the regional primary and middle school educational reform; and the report given by He Yao, vice chairman of the regional electoral committee, on the progress of the region's banner and county direct elections. The meeting also discussed and approved the draft resolution on extending the deadline for handling major and complicated criminal cases in outlying banners where transportation facilities are very poor.

Batu Bagen, chairman of the regional People's Congress Standing Committee, presided over the last session of the meeting, at which he also delivered a speech.

Attending the session were vice chairmen of the regional People's Congress Standing Committee, including Li Wen, Hao Xiushan, Zhou Beifeng, He Yao, Seyinbayar, Chao Luoment, Bute Geqi, and Hu Zhongda.

At the session, participating members also voted to approve some personnel changes examined during the meeting.

Attending the session were (Deng Liqun), deputy procurator of the regional People's Procuratorate, and (Guo Puchang), director of the regional educational department.

CSO: 4005/36

## NORTH REGION

### TIANJIN MEETING OF RELIGIOUS PERSONAGES HELD

SK200546 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Text] The municipal meeting of religious personages to exchange experiences in serving the four modernizations was held yesterday. Yang Jingren, vice chairman of the National CPPCC Committee and director of the United Front Work Department of the CPC Central Committee, attended the meeting to convey congratulations and delivered a speech. Li Qin, director of the municipal United Front Work Department, and responsible persons of municipal patriotic religious organizations attended the meeting.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the municipality has conscientiously implemented the party's religious policy, aroused the patriotic enthusiasm of personages of religious circles and greatly mobilized their initiative in serving the four modernizations. They have worked hard at their own work posts and contributed to building the two civilizations. Eleven persons from the religious circles introduced their advance deeds and experience at the meeting on how they contributed to the four modernizations at their own workplaces.

Li Qin, director of the municipal United Front Work Department, spoke. He said: Religious figures have supported the Communist Party, cherished the socialist motherland, and done much meaningful work for the four modernizations. These are their specific patriotic manifestations. All patriotic religious figures hope that their motherland will become thriving and prosperous. All of them are willing to devote all their efforts to the great socialist cause.

Director Li Qin expressed the hope that all religious figures will keep their honor, develop their achievements, make persistent efforts in the four modernizations, and continue to make greater achievements for the people.

CSO: 4005/36

## NORTH REGION

### BRIEFS

**TIANJIN AIR-DEFENSE PROJECTS**--So far, Tianjin city has used 242,000 square meters of air-defense projects to develop underground workshops, warehouses, shops, hotels, restaurants, cafeterias, hospitals, laboratories, offices, and youth palaces. These underground workshops and hotels only provided jobs for some 800 jobless youths, creating some 1.5 million yuan of profits for the state. [Summary] [Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 1430 GMT 13 Sep 84 SK]

**NEI MONGGOL CRIMINAL CASES**--Nei Monggol Region has improved case handling quality and public security. By the end of June, about 95.7 percent of the persons arrested had been dealt with. The procuratorial departments cooperated with relevant units to deal blows to criminal activities in the economic sphere to recover 450,000 yuan in economic losses. The regional procuratorate recently held a meeting of chief procurators in Tongliao city, calling on all localities to ferret out hidden criminals and to deal blows to fugitive and escaped criminals. [Summary] [Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Sep 84 SK]

**NEI MONGGOL DELEGATION RETURNS**--After successfully ending its visit to Nebraska, in the United States, the Nei Monggol Regional Government delegation headed by Bu He, chairman of the region, returned home on 11 September. During its stay in the United States, the delegation members met with the U.S. deputy secretary of agriculture, the governor of Nebraska, and some senators. The delegation left Nebraska for Hong Kong on 5 September. During its stay in Hong Kong, Bu He, chairman of Nei Monggol Region, met with persons from press and commercial circles, and introduced the picture of Nei Monggol's rich natural resources to them. He welcomed foreign businessmen to invest in the region. [Summary] [Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 Sep 84 SK]



**TIANJIN MATERNITY, CHILD CARE**--Tianjin Municipality has made rapid progress in maternity and child care work since the founding of the PRC. In the early liberation period, Tianjin had only one maternity hospital and one child-care clinic. By 1955, it had 4 maternity hospitals and 68 child-care stations, one children's hospital, and one children's health center. By the end of 1982, the entire municipality had 336 maternity medical units. In 1983, the municipal government appropriated 8.1 million yuan to expand medical units with a total area of 20,000 square meters in Hebei, Hexi, Hongqiao, Nankai, Heping, and Tanggu districts. Some 900 hospital beds were added. With the development of health undertakings, the number of maternity medical workers increased from 380 in the early liberation period to 3,360 in 1982, and the number of pediatric medical personnel increased from some 110 in 1955 to 1,550 in 1982. In 1983, Tianjin had 6,463 nurseries and kindergartens with 236,000 children. About 76 percent of urban children over 3 years of age have entered nurseries. [Excerpts] [Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 1430 GMT 20 Sep 84 SK]

**TIANJIN FAMILY PLANNING**--Tianjin scored great achievements in family planning in the past 20 years. Between 1964 and 1983, the average annual birth rate was 18 per thousand. [Excerpt] [Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 1430 GMT 20 Sep 84 SK]

**NEI MONGGOL EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT**--At the Eighth Standing Committee Session of the Sixth Regional People's Congress, (Guo Fuchang), director of the education bureau, gave a report on the reform of the region's primary and middle schools. He said that by the end of 1983, the region had nearly 20,000 schools of various types at various levels, including kindergartens, with 4.192 million students, amounting to 21.6 percent of the region's population. (Guo Fuchang) said: For the last 35 years since the founding of the PRC, educational undertakings have been vigorously developed in our region. An embryonic education system covering primary schools to universities and general education to adult education has been established. An education network which has been fairly reasonably distributed in both urban areas and rural and pastoral areas has also been established. A total of 56,000 college and university graduates, and 4.234 million graduates of secondary specialized schools, secondary normal schools, vocational middle schools, and ordinary middle schools have been trained. Together with intellectuals from all over the country, these graduates have become the backbone forces in our region's various undertakings. At the same time, education of minority nationalities has developed at a quicker pace than the region's average. An education system in Mongolian has been set up covering primary schools to universities. Among the students at schools of various types at various levels throughout the region, the proportion of students of Mongolian nationality is much greater than that of the people of Mongolian nationality in the region. [Excerpt] [Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Sep 84]

**AERONAUTICS POST GRADUATE SCHOOL**--Beijing, 11 Sep (XINHUA)--The first post graduate school of China's aeronautics and astronautics industry was inaugurated today at Beijing Aeronautical Engineering Institute. Responsible persons and representatives of the Ministry of Aeronautics Industry, Ministry of Astronautics Industry, Ministry of Education, and other departments concerned extended their congratulations at the inauguration ceremony. With the approval of the National Academic Degree Committee of the State Council, Beijing Aeronautical Engineering Institute now is authorized to award master and doctoral degrees for 29 and 11 branches of study respectively. The institute has nearly 300 post graduate professors, of them, 20 are for those pursuing doctorates. [Excerpts] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1505 GMT 11 Sep 84 OW]



**ZHOU HUI WRITES INSCRIPTION**--The largest philatelic exhibit ever since the founding of the PRC opened ceremoniously at the Nei Monggol scientific and technological hall this morning, marking the 35th anniversary of the PRC's founding. Some regional party and government leaders, including Liu Guiqian, Zhang Pengtu, Chao Luomeng, and Zhao Zhihong, attended the opening ceremony. Comrade Liu Guiqian cut the ribbon for the exhibit. Comrade Zhao Zhiyong gave a speech. Zhou Hui, first secretary of the regional CPC committee, wrote special inscription for the exhibit to advocate philately. Participating in this exhibit were 95 persons, including workers, peasants, cadres, intellectuals, PLA men and students. [Excerpts] [Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Sep 84]

**CHEN WEIDA ATTENDS RECEPTION**--The Tianjin branch of the Beijing Guangda Industrial Company was formally established on 26 September. Wang Guangying, chairman of the board of directors of the company, held a reception to mark the establishment of the Tianjin branch at the Tianjin Youyi Club on that evening. Leading comrades of the Tianjin Municipal CPC Committee, the municipal People's Congress Standing Committee, the municipal government, and the municipal CPPCC committee, including Chen Weida, Zhang Zaiwang, Li Ruihuan, Wu Zhen and Chen Bing, as well as responsible comrades of the municipal relevant departments attended the reception. Yan Dakai, member of the Central Advisory Commission, was also invited to the reception. Li Ruihuan, mayor of Tianjin Municipality, warmly hailed the establishment of the Tianjin branch of the Beijing Guangda industrial company. Since the establishment of the Guangda Industrial Company last year, it has established economic ties with large firms in Hong Kong and other foreign countries and scored remarkable achievements in absorbing foreign capital, importing advanced foreign technology, and operating joint ventures. This Tianjin branch company will serve as a channel to link with foreign countries and will contribute to Tianjin Municipality's four modernization construction. [Summary] [Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 27 Sep 84]

**HOHHOT WANBAO NAMEPLATE**--HOHHOT WANBAO [Hohhot evening paper], the first of its kind in the region, will be published 6 days a week instead of 3 days a week beginning on 1 October. Regional party and government leaders, including Zhou Hui, and Bu He as well as Hua Luogeng, economic, scientific and technical chief adviser to Nei Monggol and noted mathematician, wrote inscriptions for HOHHOT WANBAO. Comrade Zhou Hui also wrote a new nameplate for the paper. Comrade Zhou Hui's inscription reads: Operate the evening paper in a better manner. Comrade Bu He's inscription reads: operate HOHHOT WANBAO better in order to promote unity among people of various nationalities. Hua Luogeng's inscription reads: Never forget to make improvements in the course of importing foreign technology and ensure constant improvements. [Text] [Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Sep 84]

**NEI MONGGOL KUOMINTANG COMMITTEE**--Hohhot, 27 Sep (XINHUA)--The first Congress of the Nei Monggol Autonomous Regional Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang, which ended today, elected the First Committee of the Nei Monggol Autonomous Regional Kuomintang Revolutionary Committee. Yang Lingde [2799 0109 1795], member of the CPPCC National Committee and former member of the nationalist government's Control Yuan, was elected chairman of the committee; and Zhao Shanquan [6392 0810 6898], associated professor at the Nei Monggol College of Finance and Economics, and Sun Yingnian [1327 5391 1628], a former Kuomintang

general who had revolted against the Kuomintang in Beiping, were elected vice chairmen of the committee. Li Ganliu, vice chairman of the Central Committee of the Kuomintang Revolutionary Committee, made a special trip to Hohhot to extend congratulations to the congress. Qian Fenyong, deputy secretary of the Nei Monggol Autonomous Regional CPC Committee, also went to the congress to express congratulations to those present. [Zhao Kang] [Text] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1457 GMT 27 Sep 84]

CSO: 4005/36

## NORTHEAST REGION

### OPERATION TO PROVIDE GUIDANCE, AID PROMOTED

#### Masses Receive Aid

Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 24 Aug 84 p 3

[Article by Xing Baolin [6717 1405 2651]: "Develop the Guide-and-aid Operation, and Bring the Masses Along to Become Rich"]

[Text] The Xiang Rong Village CPC branch of Xiang Rong Township, Hai Lun County, under the new circumstance of carrying out in the rural areas the production responsibility system, developed the guide-and-aid operation of CPC members in order to bring into play in a better way the vanguard model function of party members, rendering a very big change in the appearance of the whole village. The development of the guide-and-aid operation in this village started in early 1983. Before that time, they engaged in the CPC member liaison household operation and achieved some accomplishments. However, since the carrying out of the production from the "collective gang work" of the past to the contract individual system, and commune members have become specialized households and demonstration households from the past have become "full-time grain-producing peasants." In this way, the requirements on party member liaison households are not limited to propaganda and the education of the masses, but also mean behaving in an exemplary way to demonstrate to the masses how to get rich. Therefore, with assistance from superior party organizations, this village party branch developed the "one guide and three aids" operation for party cadres, and the "one guide and one aid" operation for regular party members. "One guide and three aids" means that aside from taking the lead to become a high-production demonstration household or specialized-demonstration household, the party cadre also aid one high-production demonstration household, one specialized household and one poverty household. "One guide and one aid" means that aside from taking the lead to become a high-production demonstration household or specialized household, the party member should aid one poverty household.

In the guide-and-aid operation, they insisted on having the leadership take the lead, laid stress on actual results and made guidance the main current to be coordinated with aid. In spring of last year, related superior components suggested the method of transplanting sugar beet seedlings from paper cartons. Some commune members were hesitant about this new technique and tardily dared not do the planting. Seeing this situation, CPC branch secretary Liang

Xinshan [2733 2450 1472] took the lead in experimental planting in the lots last year. All the commune members said: "It will not hurt to copy from party cadres." Party cadres and members adopted the mode of aiding the households in thought, in technique and in money or materials. The results were also very good.

For the sake of making the guide-and-aid operation continuously penetrate deeper, the village CPC branch also stipulated some assurance measures, such as planning, contract signing, periodical examination and assessment and the establishment of an award penalty system. They also made the achievements of the guide-and-aid operation an important factor in the assessment and selection of outstanding party members.

The development of the guide-and-aid operation has brought into play in a better way the vanguard model function of party members, brought closer the link between the party and the masses and spurred the two-civilizations construction. The statistics of last year showed that the whole village had 31 party members able to guide and aid others, and everyone of them became a high-production demonstration household or specialized household. Among them 80 percent were outstanding in the achievement of having overfilled the quota set for spring. Under their impetus, the vast masses conscientiously and thoroughly carried out the spirit of CPC Central Committee Document No 1, devoted big efforts to the household sideline business, developed various productions and advanced by strides the pace of getting rich. Last year, among the 31 households being guided and aided by party members, 16 underwent evident changes and eight of them left poverty altogether. This year, more than one-half of the present households in this village have become specialized households or high-production demonstration households. At the same time, there has also been an improvement in the mood of the party and of the people. In 1983, this village was conferred with the title of "Civilization Village" by the county CPC committee. On 1 July of this year, the village CPC branch was named an advanced CPC branch.

#### Comments on Guide-and-aid Operation

Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 24 Aug 84 p 3

[Article by Zheng Ming [6774 2494]: "The Guide-and-Aid Operation Is Good"]

[Text] The development of the guide-and-aid operation by the village CPC branch of Xiang Rong Village in assigning new responsibilities to "party member liaison households" is a good way to do things.

Our province started its "party member liaison households" in 1980. At that time their responsibilities generally were political thought indoctrination of the masses and assistance to the masses in solving their problems in productive life. At present, the family production responsibility system of linking output with contracts is being carried out generally in the rural areas, production units have undergone tremendous changes, the zeal of commune members in getting rich is very high and they are eager to have someone set examples and give them help. The guide-and-aid operation by party members developed by the Xiang Rong Village CPC branch meets this need.

The guide-and-aid operation, as the term suggests, means to guide and at the same time to help. The "guide" here has the dual meaning of, first, the requirement that party members take the lead among the masses in responding to the advocacy of the party and set examples themselves and, second, that party members bring along the masses in production and work practice. All the comrades of the rural CPC branches have the experience that it is easier for party members who are key or specialized households and who are outstanding in achievements to bring along other key and specialized households. If a party member is inferior to the masses in production management, it will be difficult for him to give play to their impetus function. Besides "guide," "aid" is also needed when the masses encounter difficulties. The "aid" given to the masses by the party members of Xiang Rong Village is comprised of aid in thought, in technique and in money or materials. These three aids are very comprehensive. Only with assistance in these three areas can the broad commune members, especially those poverty households, speedily get rich.

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CSO: 4005/012

## NORTHEAST REGION

### HARBIN MEDICAL COLLEGE PROMOTES INTELLECTUALS IN PARTY

Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 25 Aug 84 p 3

[Article by Liu Chunling [0491 2504 3781]: Harbin Medical College Second Affiliated Hospital Positively Develops Intellectuals in the Party]

[Text] The CPC secretary of the Second Affiliated Hospital of the Harbin Medical College conscientiously eliminated the effects of "leftism" by recruiting as soon as one qualifies, in his work of developing intellectuals in the party.

During his work of developing intellectuals in the party, the CPC secretary of the Second Affiliated Hospital was very concerned with those intellectuals who have for many years worked for the party loyally in spite of frustrations. Only if they were qualified for party membership, were they positively encouraged to join the party. An aged professor in internal medicine, who is very high in professional achievement, turned in his application to join the party in the 1950's. However, he did not get his case resolved due to his rather complicated personal experiences and social relationships. Following the CPC Central Committee Third Plenary Session, the party secretary positively helped him clarify the questions and in a timely manner recruited him into the party. This aged professor is over 70 years old, yet is still ambitious and has received praise from the masses for working hard day and night in his post of instruction, treating patients and doing scientific research. After admission into the party, he was chosen through public appraisal as an outstanding Communist Party member of the school and a model worker of the nation's hygienic war front and was elected a delegate to the National People's Congress.

In his work of developing intellectuals in the party, the party secretary of the Second Affiliated Hospital insisted on the principle of seeking the truth from facts and stressed intrinsic qualifications, the main trend and political integrity; against the flaws that actually existed, he strengthened educational cultivation to require intellectuals to rectify themselves by examining themselves vis-a-vis the eight standards for party members.

The party secretary of the Second Affiliated Hospital also paid special attention to thorough and painstaking work. In examining the prosecution of the policy on intellectuals this year, the party secretary placed on the agenda

the solution of the difficulty in recruiting intellectuals into the party. He proposed four substantial measures and insisted on the conditions, developing one condition as soon as it ripened. From 1980 to the present, the Second Affiliated Hospital has developed a total of 40 party members, among whom 36, or 88 percent, of the total number of party members developed were intellectuals. On 1 July of this year, seven intellectuals, including internal medicine Professor Wei Shulian [7614 3219 5571], were approved for membership in the party.

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## NORTHEAST REGION

### REFORM TO FOLLOW COMPARISON, EXAMINATION PHASE

Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 25 Aug 84 p 3

[Article by staff commentator: "Rectification Action Must Follow Examination"]

[Text] At present, some of the CPC units are undergoing their first stage of rectification while others have already completed their examinations. Viewed from preliminary systematic studies and examinations, many units are positively rectifying the questions already recognized and examined. The reform in this kind of unit has certainly opened up a new prospect. The Provincial Bureau of Navigation Control is an example.

Party rectification propels reform, and reform tests party rectification. In this way, the goal of party rectification is realized, and a standard is established for appraising the quality of party rectification. At present, although some units have examined the existing questions, yet they are foot-dragging in carrying out reform. Some are awaiting substantial comments from their superiors, others are waiting to see how others act, while still others are afraid of getting into trouble. This situation should be changed as soon as possible. It should be made known that reform is creation. Since it is creation, there should be the stages of practice and cognizance. Who should be relied on in practice? A substantial unit should be relied upon. If each of our units waits for substantial comments from its superiors or waits to see how others act, then where would the substantial comments come from? Therefore, each unit should be bold in blazing new trails and courageous in undertaking reforms and should also continuously sum up the experiences for retaining the ones that are successful and abandon the ones that fail. In fact, although the superiors have not substantially commented on the reform of some substantial work, the policy and the spirit of the reform are already clear and definite. What else are we waiting for? During the course of reform, many questions will certainly appear, but they are soluble if the lessons learned are summed up in time. Of course, we should be prudent in undertaking reforms, yet prudence must not be used as a pretext for taking a negative attitude toward the reforms that should and can be done. Produce and negativism are definitely not identical. Some units are not taking big steps in reform, due to their fear of difficulties.

There are two causes for this situation. The first is the lack of a sense of responsibility for creating new prospects, resulting in not devoting, for fear

of difficulties, efforts to reforms, which could have been accomplished with one's own efforts. This is evidently unbecoming. The second cause is that some reforms involve components controlling personnel, finance or materials and that these components have not been able to relax for the time being to the needed maximum, due to the rigid practice in the past. In fact, the components controlling personnel, finance or materials are already undergoing many reforms and are boldly relaxing the authority which should be done as proved by practice. As long as the reforms have been proved to be right by practice, they will eventually receive the support of the components controlling personnel, finance or materials. Therefore, this question needs more of the people's efforts to practice for its solution. Naturally, the components controlling personnel, finances or materials should possess the initiative to reform and, within the criteria permitted by the major policy, create conditions for reform and positively support those units that are bold in making reforms. This is an important factor in solving the difficulties in reform and is also the urgent need for opening up new aspects. If all the components in party rectification act to grasp reform as an important matter, it will certainly give party rectification big results.

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## NORTHEAST REGION

### PROBLEM OF DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY DISCUSSED

#### Delegation to Lower Level

Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 24 Aug 84 p 1

[Article by Fang Peien [2455 1014 1869]: Key Questions on Delegation of Authority to Mu Dan Jiang Municipality Solved in 4 Days]

[Text] A few days ago, the provincial CPC party committee and provincial government dispatched a work team comprised of members from various agencies to Mu Dan Jiang Municipality to carry out the decision of the provincial CPC party committee and the provincial government in delegating to that municipality the economic control authority equivalent to that of the provincial level. Only 4 days were spent in solving the many important questions related to devolving authority and decentralizing the enterprises.

This work team was led by Hou Jie [0186 2212], deputy secretary of the provincial CPC party committee and deputy provincial governor, and was comprised of the responsible persons and workers of more than 20 components including the economic commission, materiel, banking, agriculture and industry, economy and trade, communications, forestry and the economic research center. Upon their arrival at Mu Dan Jiang Municipality, they first penetrated the already opened enterprises to investigate and study and then, on the principle decided upon by the provincial CPC party committee, "delegated to Mu Dan Jiang Municipality the economic control authority basically equivalent to that of the provincial level," carried out oral negotiations on planning management, enterprise decentralization, taxation and finance and foreign trade and economies. On this basis, they studied and solved one by one the requests of the municipality for delegation of authority without evasive talk or detours. An immediate decision was made to delegate the authority which, according to the provincial level, should be delegated and should be done right away. On the questions that were considered to need clarification by both the municipality and the provincial level but that still cannot be clarified, a face-to-face explanation was made on the need to wait for clarification by the central. The questions for which the municipality demanded solution and yet which the provincial level does not have the authority to solve were recorded and submitted to the central for decision. They also indicated that after the delegation of authority, they would not abandon the responsibilities of the components and would soon dispatch workers to help the municipality in doing a

good job after receiving the authority delegated. The new atmosphere that appeared in the provincial components during party rectification was highly spoken of by the municipal CPC party committee and the municipal government.

#### Collective System Worker Selected

Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 24 Aug 84 p 1

[Article by Ye Fang [5509 2455], Liu Zhigang [2692 1807 0474] and Liu Dianqing [0491 3013 0615]: "Worker in Collective Ownership System Elected as Deputy Ward Chief"]

[Text] Chen Xiaosen [7115 2556 2773], a 26-year-old worker in the collective ownership system, was elected deputy ward chief on 18 August by the people's representative congress of Yang Ming Ward, Mu Dan Jiang Municipality. After graduating from junior middle school curriculum plus more than 10 technical monographs on "mechanical drawing," "mechanics of materials" and "enterprise management." He also attended the Worker's University for 2 years. In 1981, he was assigned to be the chief of the Ward Street-operated Huang Hua [7806 5363] Paper Mill which had been losing money for years. He soon reversed the mill's losing situation and made a profit of 85,000 yuan last year. During this period, he painstakingly researched the building of an installation for recovering paper pulp and also succeeded in trial-manufacturing with waste paper pulp a new produce--an interior wall decoration jelly--being honorably conferred with a first class award in small invention by the province and a third class award by the state.

In June of this year, Deputy Secretary Zhang Qingchun [1728 1987 2504] of the municipal CPC party committee visited Huang Hua Paper Mill for a full understanding of the situation and, after studies of the organizational components, recommended the mill to the municipal government, which later approved converting Chen Xiaosen's status from big collective ownership to state operation and from worker to cadre. The municipal CPC party committee also decided to assign him to be in charge of industry in the Yang Ming Ward, where the foundation in industry is rather weak.

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CSO: 4005/012

## NORTHEAST REGION

### MEASURES FOR REFORM OF LABOR REFORM UNITS VIEWED

SK260440 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 25 Sep 84

[Text] The provincial judicial administration work conference, which concluded today, set forth four measures for solving the problems in the province's judicial administration work.

1. The system of labor reform departments should be reformed. The provincial labor reform bureau should establish enterprises or companies as economic entities, open trade centers in Harbin City, and prepare for the establishment of a Liaoning-Jilin-Heilongjiang joint company so as to develop foreign trade and increase the ability to exist and compete.
2. The cadre management system should be reformed. Administrative power over the cadres at the office deputy-director level or the section-director level of the 26 units under the provincial judicial department should be delegated to lower levels without exception. Cadres should be employed through open invitation to serve a definite term. Incompetent cadres should be dismissed and not transferred to other units. Labor reform and labor reeducation units may select workers who are in the prime of life and have special technical skills and leadership ability to serve as cadres on a contract basis.
3. The multifacets of the contract responsibility system should be instituted. Staff members and workers of the farms of labor reform and labor reeducation units may work under overall contracts which fix no minimum amount of wages nor the maximum amount of [word indistinct] They may establish family farms and farms for joint production. They may embark on business on a household basis, become specialized households, or establish various kinds of economic associations. They may also leave their jobs, keeping their names on the farm roster but having their wages suspended, to seek other work. Economic contracts may be signed with criminals and personnel subject to reform or reeducation through labor so that, under the premise of mandatory labor, they will be paid for their labor, thus changing the system of labor without pay. Bonuses or reduction of penalty may be given to criminals according to their behavior or the wealth they have created through labor.
4. All legal advisory offices throughout the province should be changed into lawyers' offices. All the lawyers should work on a contract basis on the condition that their political rights, wages, and other benefits remain unchanged. The

income of lawyers' offices, instead of being turned over to the state, will be managed by the offices independently and shared by the lawyers so that the enthusiasm of lawyers for handling cases can be boosted. In the meantime, with the approval of the departments concerned, lawyers offices may recruit lawyers to expand their contingents or increase the benefits for their lawyers provided their accumulated funds permit it.

CSO: 4005/49

## NORTHEAST REGION

### LIAONING HOLDS EDUCATIONAL WORK CONFERENCE

SK270402 Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 16 Aug 84 p 1

[Excerpts] The provincial educational work conference sponsored by the provincial CPC committee and the provincial government called on the educational fronts across the province to enthusiastically conduct educational reform, accelerate the development of educational undertakings and vigorously raise educational quality with a view to making contributions to making Liaoning prosperous and serving the whole country.

This provincial educational work conference emphatically discussed questions concerning the reform of our provincial regular education, higher education, and rural educational management system; raising the educational quality; conducting teachers' education well; and further implementing the policy on intellectuals. In order to make education meet the needs of economic construction, the conference called on party committees and governments at all levels across the province to undertake educational reform as a big matter and attend to it.

The conference opened on 11 August and ended on 15 August. Attending the conference were 250 people, including secretaries of all cities, counties, and (districts) in charge of educational work; directors of city propaganda (scientific education) departments; heads of city educational bureaus; responsible persons of some higher educational institutions and middle schools; and responsible comrades of the provincial-level departments concerned. Responsible comrades of the educational bureau under the propaganda department of the CPC Central Committee also attended the conference.

Sun Weiben, secretary of the provincial CPC committee, gave a summary speech at the conference. Responsible comrades of Liaoning University, Shenyang University, and the Haicheng County Educational Bureau, and Wei Shusheng, a young teacher at Panshan County No 3 Middle School, introduced their experiences in conducting educational reform.

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## NORTHEAST REGION

### LIAONING INTELLECTUAL WORK CONFERENCE ENDS

SK260200 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 25 Sep 84

[Excerpts] After a 6-day session, the Liaoning provincial intellectual work conference ended in Shenyang this morning. Governor Quan Shuren gave a summing-up speech at the conference. Xu Shaofu, secretary of the provincial CPC committee, and Zhang Zhiyuan, provincial vice governor, attended the conference.

Participants conscientiously discussed and studied the draft decision of the provincial CPC committee and government on reforming the specialized personnel management system and giving full play to the role of intellectuals, put forward many constructive ideas and suggestions, and heard a report given by Xu Shaofu, secretary of the provincial CPC committee, on behalf of the provincial CPC committee and government.

Shenyang and Fuxin cities, as well as the Chaoyang heavy machinery plant, and Dawa County introduced their experiences in implementing the policy on intellectuals to the conference. All participants held that the conference had proceeded very well and that the desired goal had been achieved.

The conference pointed out that while implementing the current policy on intellectuals, we should particularly attend to the following three spheres of work.

1. We should further enhance the understanding of party members and cadres towards intellectual work through party rectification and conscientiously organizing the people to study the relevant directives of the CPC Central Committee.
2. We should improve the specialized personnel management system and promote the exchange of talented specialized personnel.
3. We should be bold and resolute in dealing with concrete matters relating to intellectual work and solve practical problems with regard to the implementation of policy on intellectuals in a down-to-earth manner.

CSO: 4005/49

NORTHWEST REGION

QINGHAI'S SIXTH WOMEN'S CONGRESS ENDS

HK111328 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Text] The Qinghai Sixth Provincial Women's Congress ended this morning. Ma Wanli, Huanjiecaolang, (Guo Feng), Meng Yishan, (Dong Li), (Xie Jianwei), and other leading comrades attended the closing ceremony.

During the congress, the deputies seriously discussed the work report made by Comrade (Jin Dinghai) on behalf of the executive commission of the Fifth Provincial Women's Congress and adopted a decision on the work report. They unanimously agreed: This report affirms the achievements made in women's work over the last 5 years by presenting the facts, sums up experiences and lessons, and sets the explicit requirements for the tasks of the women of all nationalities throughout the province and the work of the women's federation organizations at various levels.

After careful deliberations and election by secret ballot, the congress elected a new leading body. Comrade (Jin Dinghai) was elected director and (Ka Maojie), (Yu Xinnin), and (Ma Yisheng) deputy directors. The new committee has been replenished with many outstanding intellectuals and young and middle-aged cadres, while some veteran workers engaged in women's work and old members who have practical experience remain on the committee.

(Ma Yisheng), the newly elected deputy director of the provincial women's federation, gave a closing speech. She said: Our congress has been a success. We have successfully completed the various tasks scheduled by the congress. An atmosphere of unity and alertness, making daily progress, and continuing to forge ahead vigorously prevailed over the congress from beginning to end. It is hoped that after returning to their own units, all deputies will conscientiously implement the various tasks set by the congress in the light of local actual conditions and will do something beneficial for women and children so that the principles and policies set by the congress for women's work in the new period can be known in every household and can gradually become the concrete actions of the broad numbers of women, and so that all deputies will make more and better contributions for the magnificent cause of developing Qinghai.

CSO: 4005/69

NORTHWEST REGION

CATHOLIC SEMINARY TO BE OPENED IN XIAN

OW271207 Beijing XINHUA in English 1144 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Text] Xian, 27 Sep (XINHUA)—Preparations are under way to open Shaano Catholic Theological Seminary in Xian, the first of its kind in northwest China.

The seminary is jointly sponsored by the patriotic Catholic commissions of Shaanxi, Gansu and Qinghai provinces, and the Ningxia and Xingjiang autonomous regions.

There are three million Catholics in China, among whom several hundred thousand are in the northwest. But most of the clergy are aged, and young successors are urgently needed.

The seminary is to enroll 80 middle school graduates through strict examinations. The candidates must be at least 18 years old, and are expected to be patriotic Catholics aiming at the priesthood.

During their four-year training, the students will take 15 religious and cultural courses, including theology, church history logic, ethics and the Bible.

The project is receiving donations from local Catholics and churches. The central and local governments also provide part of the funds.

Ji Huairang, vice-chairman of the Shaanxi Patriotic Catholic Commission and bishop of Xian diocese, is in charge of the preparatory work.

The seminary will be built in the grounds of the Xian Catholic Church.

CSO: 4000/9

## NORTHWEST REGION

### BRIEFS

GANSU NATIONAL DAY GATHERING--Over 100,000 army men and people of Gansu Province and Lanzhou City held a grand rally in the Dongfanghong Square, Lanzhou, today, to celebrate the 35th anniversary of the founding of the PRC. Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Li Ziqi delivered a speech. Also present at the rally were responsible persons of the party, government, and army in the province and city Zheng Weishan, Tan Youlin, Huang Luobin, Li Dengying, Chen Guangyi, Wang Bingxiang, Liu Bing, Jia Zhijie, Dong Zhanlin, (Du Shaosan), Wang Jintang (Qian Xihou), Wang Zhanchang, Guo Hongchao, Wu Kejian, Li Bin, Hou Zongbin, Nie Dajiang, Yang Yongbin, Wang Haishan, Chen Xu, Wang Yaohua, Gao Jinchun, (Wang Zhibang) (Li Zhengqing), (Liu Zexi), (Mu Shengzhong), (Wu Song), Liu Shu, Nian Dexiang, (Wang Daoyi), Wu Jian, Liu Haisheng, Liu Lanting, He Jianshan, Duan Siying, Li Qiyang, Xing Anmin, (Wang Xinsheng), (Yang Fuqing), (Wu Hongbin), Bu Zhanya, Wang Shijie, (Liang Hongzhong), Yan Shutang, (Shi Guiting), (Yang Hanlie), and others. [Excerpts] [Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Oct 84]

QINGHAI LEADERS VISIT WORKERS--Yesterday afternoon provincial CPC committee secretaries Zhao Haifeng, Huang Jingbo, and Ma Wanli and other leading comrades of the party and government went to the provincial (?electrochemical) plant, Qinghai Normal University, Xining steel plant and other units to visit the workers, cadres, and school staff working in the front line. Provincial CPC committee secretary Zhao Haifeng went to the provincial (?electrochemical) plant, where he saw the workers carrying on work during the festival. [Excerpts] [Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Oct 84]

CSO: 4005/69

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